

NUMBER 42.

trying to sell her in secret.

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860.

The Legislature.

The legislature has increased the capital stock of seven banks to the amount of a million of dollars. There was banking capital enough before, and it is singular that an increase should be made. An attempt to compel them to keep 20 per cent. of specie in their vaults failed in the Senate. The House has killed a bill providing that Selectmen and Assessors shall be elected for three years. The bill relating to trial justices has been re-committed to the Senate committee with instructions to report a bill making justices elective by the people—one for each town. This is an idea of Mr. Parker from Worcester. The usual appropriations from the school fund have been made. Several of them were strongly opposed by Mr. Eddy of Worcester, and Mr. Boltwood of Hampshire. It has become a practice to pay various expenses from the school fund instead of giving it all to the schools of the Commonwealth, where it belongs. The sum of \$5800 has been voted to the lunatic hospital at Northampton, for a barn and fences. The Senate has concurred with the House in the election of Rev. Mr. Mussey of Newburyport, for overseer of Harvard College. There are two more to elect, and the strife between Unitarianism and Congregationalism will wax warm over the several candidates. The committee are in doubt about reporting an increase of salaries to the several applicants. County commissioners, registers of probate and insolvency, registers of deeds, and sheriffs are in for more pay, but it is not certain that they will all get it. The bill increasing the salaries of the Berkshire, Hampshire and Franklin sheriffs, has, on motion of Mr. Fisk, been re-committed to the Senate committee on the treasury, with instructions to revise the whole list of sheriff's salaries. The same senator has introduced a resolve, under leave, providing that when an amendment or alteration is made to any existing law of this Commonwealth, the legislature shall repeal the law proposed to be altered or amended, and re-enact its provisions with the amendment or alteration proposed. This is evidently intended to prevent confusion in the laws of the State, which are amended and altered so often that it puzzles a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what all the provisions of a law are, without wading through a stack of blue books which embrace the acts and resolves of a dozen years. The act exempting sewing machines from attachment has returned to the Senate, having passed the House in the original draft. It will probably pass now, though not without a strong effort by the lawyers to defeat it. An attempt to exempt cider and domestic wine from the provisions of the liquor law has failed in the House. It was thought that rum-sellers would keep all sorts of liquors under the title of domestic wines.

Foreign Items.

The Neapolitan army is to be increased to 140,000. There will be so many the more to run away, a sort of business in which the soldiers of Naples have long been experts. Of all the Italians, they are the only people of whom even Napoleon could make nothing as soldiers. Austria will not assent to England's plan for the settlement of the Italian question. It would not answer for her to do so. She is massing her troops in the famous Quadrilateral, and evidently is preparing for something. The possession of that square gives her immense advantages over the Italians, who can never look for peace until she shall have been driven entirely out of Italy. Lord Palmerston flatly refuses to support the proposition that private property should be exempted from capture on the high seas in time of war. We think his decision is a very sensible one; and popular as the contrary doctrine is here now, it would not have a dozen American supporters should we ever get the command of the ocean. The Chinese war has a bloody look. There are a hundred thousand Tartars assembled to fight the invaders; a large number of Tartars for the French and English to catch. The allies, if they mean to settle the China business, ought to unsettle the Tartar dynasty, and send it to look after the Moghuls. They should strike down that, and the Chinese people would be glad to have them as friends, and would trade with them readily. At the opera at Vienna, a few nights ago, a ballet dancer of the name of Frappart displayed great presence of mind. The gauze dress of a ballet girl caught fire, and all the people on the stage except Frappart ran away; and he seized her in his arms and rolled her on the stage until the conflagration was extinguished. Loud acclamation recompensed his courage. A stockbroker at Vienna, suddenly left the Exchange last week, under a pretense of misfortune, and on reaching his home found the house full of smoke, and stumbled over the dead body of his wife, who had been burned to death by her clothes taking fire. The Austrian Emperor threatens the Hungarians with the gibbet, but he must establish the superiority of his sword before he can safely begin to pull ropes out of his pocket. He is a loud talker, as his words before the Italian war proved; but a poor actor, as his deeds in that war clearly showed. News from Morocco is to the 3d inst. The Spanish artillery were occupied in shelling the Moorish camp. Numerous steam and sailing transports were off Port Maria discharging ammunition, provisions and clothing for the army. In a cavalry charge, the Spaniards found their return intercepted by 2000 Moorish horse, and had to cut their way through, aided by other squadrons, which were sent to their assistance. Gen. Prim, with four battalions, stormed a height commanding a field of battle. The Spaniards charged four times with the bayonet before gaining the position. The Spanish loss in the affair was reported to be considerable.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—A terrible outrage has recently been perpetrated on a young bride near Jamestown, N. Y. Mrs. Sarah King, who had been married but a few days, while on her way home to her parents, stopped over night at the Allen House, and during the night her room was entered by four young men, of the village, and each of them forcibly violated her. They were all arrested the next day, and the town was thrown into the greatest excitement.

NOTES FROM MODERN ATHENS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, March 1, 1860.

COLORS CITIZEN SOLDIER.

A few mornings ago the legislative committee on Federal Relations gave a hearing to the colored citizens in regard to striking out the word "white" from the act concerning the enrollment of the militia. You will recollect that Gov. Banks vetoed the bill at the extra session because the "white" was left out. Among those present were Anthony Burns, Miss Sims, J. Sella Martin, Robert Morris and Dr. Rock, all eminent colored people. Mr. Morris, who is a lawyer, made a very able argument. He said: "You say we are equal to you politically; that we can vote and be voted for, that we can hold office, even to that of Governor, but we cannot train. You will allow us to be Commander-in-Chief of the militia but you will not permit us to march in the columns, or at the head of troops. Why cannot we train, if we can be commander-in-chief? This is what the colored people have a right to know." Mr. Martin thought the objection to colored soldiers was confined to prejudice, but he thought it no worse for a white man to train beside a colored man, than at the side of a white man whose breath smelt strongly of rum or onions. Mr. Martin's argument was at times eloquent, and often affecting, bringing tears to the eyes of several of the committee. It is not saying too much to state that the speeches made by the colored gentlemen were equal to any that have been made in the State House this winter. The committee were almost unanimous in reporting a bill striking out the word "white" from the revised code. The question is assigned for to-day in the Senate, but as there will be considerable speechmaking upon it a vote may not be received for a day or two. The colored people have the best side of the argument, and I think the bill will pass.

SENATORIAL PORTRAITS.

No. 6.—TIMOTHY W. CARTER.—The subject of this notice sits at No. 6 on the right of the President, and represents the Western Hampshire district, embracing the towns of the county west of the Connecticut river, with Chippewa and Ludlow on the east. He was born in Brimfield, July 2d, 1809, and is now in his fiftieth year. In stature he is above the medium height, having a well-proportioned form, with dark brown hair, an intellectual countenance, a large Roman nose, and a complexion indicating a sanguine temperament. His physiognomy is such as to impress one with the idea that he possesses more than ordinary traits of character. In fact, he would be picked out for a shrewd financier, a business man and a prominent citizen in his own community. Mr. Carter is another of those self-made men, who from humble circumstances have worked their way to positions of honor. His facilities for acquiring an education were limited to a country district school, but his good strong common sense, coupled with keen observation, did more for him than years of college discipline do for many young men in more favored circumstances. At the age of 16 he entered a store at Chippewa Falls, where he continued as clerk and proprietor for nine years, or till 1834, when he was appointed Agent of the Chippewa Manufacturing Company. He continued in that position, giving entire satisfaction, till 1849, when he resigned, to become agent of the Mass. Arms Manufacturing Co., in that village. The company became incorporated the following year, and Mr. Carter has continued its superintendent to the present time. He was sent Representative to the legislature in 1857 and 1858, when Chippewa Falls was a portion of Springfield. His experience in legislation is not, therefore, new. He is chairman of the joint special committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance, one of the most important committees of the legislature. Mr. Carter fills the chair of that committee with dignity and ability, whether in listening to arguments from Edward Everett and Judge Abbott, or in cases of less importance. He seldom speaks in the Senate, but when he does, he is always listened to, for the members know that he never talks unless he has something to say that is worth hearing. His remarks are limited to few words, which convey the facts in the case, without any pretension to show or eloquence. If all the members possessed his wisdom in this respect there would be less delay in legislation, and the session would not be a protracted one. He is one of those who can be trusted to legislate, without fear of being corrupted by outside influences, or of deviating from a course which he considers just and right. He is not hasty in forming conclusions, but when his mind is made up it requires pretty weighty arguments to change it. Mr. Carter is respected in his appearance, but he is social and generous-hearted, making one feel at home in his presence. His district could not have been more fortunate in its selection, nor can his constituents do better than employ him for their legislator so long as he is willing to serve them. Mr. Carter is a man of family, having a wife and three children. He is a Congregationalist in religious belief, and in politics a Republican.

No. 7.—LUCIUS M. BOLTWOOD.—A young looking man, with cleanly shaven face, sits at No. 20, at the right of the President. His hair is rather long, and is combed after the style of a college student or a young clergyman. His countenance betokens a genial heart, and a companionable character. This is Mr. Boltwood, the Senator representing the Hampshire and Franklin District. He is the oldest of five sons of Lucius Boltwood of Amherst, a lawyer, who was the candidate of the Liberty party for Governor in 1841. Young Boltwood entered college in his native town at an early age and graduated when 18. He then completed a course of theological study at Andover, with the intention of becoming a clergyman, but the ministry presenting no very promising field of labor, he accepted the appointment of librarian at Amherst College in 1852, a position which he holds at the present time. He was born June 8th, 1825, and is now 34 years of age. During the past ten years he has preached occasionally, in various places in Western Massachusetts, but he disclaims the

title of "Reverend," preferring, in his modesty, the unostentatious "Mister" to any other handle which can be affixed to his name. He is now serving his first year at the business of legislation, and is chairman on the joint committee on the library, and also one of the committee on education. For a young man he takes to law-making quite readily, always considering a proposition carefully before voting upon it. He is not one of the talking members—another evidence that he will make a good legislator, as he will be apt to think twice before speaking once—a merit as rare as it is commendable in a representative or Senator. He defended the old canal locks at Holyoke, and opposed the paying out of the school fund for purposes not entitled to it. Mr. Boltwood is clear-headed, having a good share of what some people call "back bone"—a very essential virtue in these days of political degeneracy. He has, however, one conspicuous fault—he is a bachelor! Not an old bachelor, but old enough to know that there are thousands of young, warm hearts beating for just such an opportunity as his case presents. I doubt whether he is entitled to the right of being one of the "conscript fathers" till he has entered upon that long walk which Dr. Holmes spoke of when he led a school marm down a shady way in this Modern Athens. Mr. Boltwood is a Congregationalist, and, of course, a Republican.

AQUARIAL GARDENS.

The visitor to this city of Yankee notions should not fail to call at the Aquarial Gardens on Bromfield street. There is a collection of fish, fowl, reptiles and other animals which cannot be found elsewhere without research in various parts of the globe. The wonders of the microscopic world are exhibited on one side of a large hall. In a single drop of water may be seen animals apparently an inch long, with fierce looking heads, darting back and forth as though waging war upon each other. This is such water as we drink daily. Any kind of these exhibits mites as large as beetles, crawling in every direction, a sour yeast is alive with cell-like animalcules, and the petals of flowers present dazzling beauties that cannot be seen with the naked eye. Around the hall are arranged forty or fifty glass tanks containing salt and fresh water, which is kept healthy by a current of air passing through it. In these tanks are fish from seas, rivers and lakes; also growing mosses, sea weed, sponge, &c., &c. One of the coral is building its palace, in another crevice the lobster and crab and numerous other sea animals sport in their native element. The greatest curiosities are two live seals which exhibit remarkable intelligence. They come out of the water at the call of their master and perform numerous feats to the great amusement of visitors. One of them plays the hand organ, kisses the ladies &c. They are plump and sleek, with large black eyes, which have a human expression. The exhibition is instructive as well as pleasing. The collection of animals and fish is constantly increasing, and it will soon become necessary to enlarge the premises.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The State Senate rejected on Tuesday the bill changing the county seat of Berkshire from Lenox to Pittsfield, but the vote was reconsidered on Wednesday, and the bill was passed to a third reading, 14 yeas to 12 nays. An amendment was accepted making it obligatory on the part of Pittsfield to contribute \$15,000 for the purpose of removing the buildings to that town. Another amendment, proposing a submission of the matter to the people of Berkshire was rejected. The bill comes up on its engrossment to-day.

The House of Representatives has refused to unite Charleston to Boston, to-day, so that Modern Athens must confine itself to its present limits for some time to come.

The striking shoemakers at Lynn have quieted down a little. The bosses, in some instances, have yielded to the demand of the workmen. The women engaged in stitching and binding have held a meeting, which was attended by over 2000. They propose to strike on the 7th of March, and have made arrangements for a procession &c. These strikes are of doubtful expediency, yet they show that something is essentially wrong. The strikers, seeing their employers deserted, are apt to be exorbitant in their demands, and in this way defeat the object of their strike.

The last day of Winter has gone and the first day of Spring is here. The vernal season has come in muddy, misty and wet. Though the atmosphere is mild, it would be a mistake to suppose that the frost king has entirely left us. Sap weather is at hand—those sunny days and freezing nights which produce maple sugar for the boys and girls, to say nothing of older people. So the seasons change—so all things change, even to the change in a fellow's pocket.

The committee of the council, who went to visit the great bore at the Moosau mountain last week, have got back, and report favorable to another draft on the State loan. So the money goes.

AMUSING.

CANADIAN ENVELOPES.—The Canadian Post Office Department has recently adopted the system of stamped envelopes, which have been in use in this country for several years. The Canadian envelopes are impressed with a medallion bearing an effigy of Queen Victoria. The stamps are of different colors, designating their value. Those of the value of five and ten cents only are as yet issued.

DEATH OF A NOTED HOUSE.—"Topsy," a mare, belonging to D. Ricketts and Dr. Crothers, valued at \$900, died in Jeffersonville, Md., last week. She had trotted a mile in 2:26, with only 4 months training. The animal was young, and would, it is thought, have made extraordinary time had it lived.

STRIKE AT DOVER, N. H.—The shoemakers of Dover, N. H., have joined the movement for an increase of wages, and have held several meetings, at which they were addressed by a number of lawyers and one clergyman.

THE STUDENTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA College have come out in suits of grey kerseys, of southern manufacture.

Small Paragraphs.

—Old Jerome Bonaparte has been ill again. He is the last of the original Bonaparte breed, and perhaps of the French Waterloo generals.

—That exemplary man, Brigham Young, says:—"I believe a man can steal, and be justified in the act." This isn't a Young doctrine, but a very old one.

—Coal oil wells, similar to those found in Pennsylvania, have been discovered in Trumbull county, Ohio. The discovery was made by a farmer in digging a well.

—The franking privilege originated in England in the year 1660. Under it, members of Parliament used to frank "entire bucks and packs of hounds."

—A minister of the Church of England lately eloped with a young female who was a convict in the workhouse.

—Gentlemen who smoke allege that it makes them calm and complacent. They tell us that the more they fume the less they fret.

—"Done it on my own hook" is now rendered "Executed the responsibility on my own personal career."

—There are twenty banks in Wisconsin now winding up their affairs.

A MUSICAL BIGAMIST.—Some three years since a man named Louis Clossin, alias Lawson, abandoned his wife and three children, leaving them in a most destitute condition. Nothing was heard of Clossin until the 14th ult., when his marriage with a girl named Annie Walker, in New York, was published. Sergeant Matthews being acquainted with the facts of the case, went in search of Clossin, and found him on Thursday night, singing at a concert in 6th Avenue, New York. He was locked up in Brooklyn for the night, and on Friday was taken back and locked up in the Tombs to answer a charge of bigamy.

A FREE PRESS A NUISANCE.—The Grand Jury of Campbell county, Ky., recently found an indictment against the parties who destroyed the printing materials in the office of the Free South, W. Bailey's anti-slavery paper, but the State's Attorney told them that it was law that where a nuisance existed that could not be reached by process of law, it was the prerogative of the people to assemble and peaceably abate that nuisance. This doctrine was endorsed by Judge Moor, and the bill was quashed.

AFFINITIES BOUND FOR CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Atwood, tailor, spiritualist and free-lover, living in Barton, recently discovered that there was no spiritual affinity between himself and wife, with whom he had lived for 20 years, and told her so. On Wednesday he eloped with a married woman named Colliston, for whom he had a true spiritual affinity, and the pair have not been heard from since. Atwood formerly hailed from Montpelier.

LOST.—Messrs. Jared F. and William D. Crocker of Norwith, are supposed to have been lost with the Hungarian. It is thought probable that not less than four members of the Canadian Parliament were on board the steamship Hungarian—W. H. Merritt, Messrs. Dawson, McKellar and Talbot.

APPROPRIATE.—The monument to Dr. Isaac Watts is to be placed on a natural mound, in those fields which it is said the poet had in his eye when composing the beautiful hymn on immortality with the line, "Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood." The place will hereafter be called "Watts' Park."

GOING BACK TO SLAVERY.—A steamer from Cincinnati last week took down the river a family of six persons—mulattoes, on their way to Helena, Arkansas, to enter again the service of their old master. They were manumitted about six years ago, since which time they have been living in New York.

SCIENCE OF A BOY IN JAIL.—A boy named H. Blaisdell, 18 years of age, was committed to jail for some misdemeanor, at Woodstock, Vt., on Saturday night last, and on the following morning he was found dead in his cell, having committed suicide by hanging himself.

RIGHT OF PASSENGERS.—The driver of a railroad car in Philadelphia was fined a few days since, for stopping his car, with passengers in it, and keeping it waiting for twenty minutes, until a place of amusement closed.

REWARDING A CONGRESSIONAL ROWDY.—A number of the leading citizens of Columbia, S. C., have ordered the manufacture of a palm-tree cane, to be presented to Mr. Edmundson, of Va., as a testimonial of their appreciation of his conduct in his late personal collision with Mr. Hickman.

CHEATING HIS COUNSEL.—A well-known lawyer of New York, after successfully defending a thief before one of the police magistrates in that city, a few days ago, received for his fee a counterfeit \$5 bill from his client. The character of the bill was not discovered until the thief had made good his escape.

A PRINTER.—Thomas H. Ford of Ohio, who has been elected Printer to the United States House of Representatives, is a republican lawyer of Mansfield, Ohio, in 1855 elected Lieut. Governor of that State by a large majority. He is a lawyer by profession, but we believe was formerly a printer.

A NOVELTY ON THE STAGE.—A gutta serena performing ring will be placed on the stage of the Boston Academy of Music during the occupation of the building by Cooke's famous equestrian troupe.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—Gov. Medary has vetoed the bill abolishing slavery in the Territory of Kansas. The Legislature has taken the bill up again, and will probably pass it over the veto.

THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA has passed a bill exempting goods imported into Southern ports from taxation, when sold in Alabama. It has also passed a bill providing for a Convention to enforce the State Constitution.

MEXICAN BATTLE.—They don't kill on a large scale in Mexican battles. We are told that there was "a desperate battle" on the 18th of January, in which the defeated party lost 45 men. The loss of the victors in this "desperate" affair is not given.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

WALES.—The ladies of the Methodist Society will hold a festival in Parker's Hall next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM.—The ladies of the Baptist society propose a festival and fair next Wednesday evening, for the benefit of their church.

COLT DIED.—A valuable colt belonging to Dr. William Holbrook, died about a week ago. The colt was nearly three years old and valued at \$200.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Allen & Porter have dissolved, and the tin and stove business will be carried on by Mr. Porter at the old stand.

JURORS.—Col. Isaac King and Sidney B. Colton have been drawn as jurors from Palmer for the Superior Court, which commences its session Monday, the 12th inst.

REBUILDING.—We are glad to learn that P. L. Smith contemplates building new shops and continuing the carriage manufacturing business in this place.

CARPET SWEEPERS.—We have been trying a new patent carpet sweeper, and they work admirably. Every good housekeeper will want one. G. M. Stacy has them for sale.

FIRE.—The dry-house connected with D. A. Calkin's woolen mill, near Collin's Depot in Wilbraham, took fire and was totally destroyed on Friday, last week. The building was of wood. Loss about \$400. No insurance.

NO DELEGATES.—No one attended the republican caucus called last Monday evening to elect delegates to the Worcester convention, consequently Palmer will be unrepresented there unless some patriotic individuals volunteer for the occasion.

THE WEATHER.—Since the thaw of last week the weather has been mild and pleasant, and the roads are improving. The blue birds are plenty, and everything betokens an early spring. Yet the "six weeks' sleighing" that sometimes "comes in March" may spoil it all.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.—Mr. J. P. Shaw offers his entire stock of groceries and shelf goods at cost, or less, to close them out, for the purpose of making room for more flour, grain and feed. We understand that Mr. Shaw intends to make a specialty of the flour and feed business, instead of keeping groceries as heretofore.

GOING INTO INSOLVENCY.—Drs. Samuel Shaw and G. M. Nichols, who have carried on the manufacturing business in Brimfield, under the name of the Tonic Mills Co., have gone into insolvency. The first meeting of the creditors will be held at Springfield, on the 10th of March.

BACK AGAIN.—Marshall Fox has repurchased the stock and fixtures at the restaurant in Dewey's building, which he sold to Austin Crosby last fall, and resumed business again. Mr. Fox will serve out the best of oysters to all who may call, and his friends will welcome him back to the old stand again. "Long may he wave," and "may his shadow never be less."

A COLD BATH.—A few days since a dog belonging to John Brackin, got into the pond at F. M. Bardwell & Co.'s Mill, in the south part of Belchertown, and was carried over the dam, and drawn in back of the sheet of falling water. He remained there two days and two nights, when he succeeded in getting out in a chilled and starving condition.

FESTIVAL.—The ladies connected with the Baptist church and society in this village, propose having a festival and supper at their vestry, on Wednesday evening of next week. Arrangements are being made to accommodate a large number, and we trust that the house will be well filled. The friends of the society desiring to aid in furnishing the tables are requested to send in their contributions by Wednesday forenoon.

P. S.—We are requested to state that in addition to the attractions at the Vestry, a dance will be held at the Palmer House Hall, after the close of the festival, to which all are respectfully invited.

FREED LOVE.—The Republican of Thursday notices the "affinity case" from Wilbraham, that we alluded to three weeks since, but is in error in stating that the parties left their respective families about a year ago and went together to New Hampshire. The woman had been gone from her husband between two and three years, living part of the time in Maine, and the rest of the time in New Hampshire. Nichols left his family about ten months ago, and went to New Hampshire, where the woman then was.

ON A BENDER.—Last Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Ellen Hennessey and her paramour, John Dolon of Enfield, hired a horse and buggy of Asa T. Cheney of Foxville, to go to Furnace Hollow, and on their return said they had gone as far as Staffordville and no farther; and settled (as they supposed) by the payment of fifty cents. The next morning, Mr. Cheney having learned that they went to Rockville, had them arrested for making false statements. Mrs. Ellen was brought before Justice Prouty of Stafford, and let off by the payment of \$7 and costs—\$12 50. Dolon made his escape.

DAWNED.—On Sunday, 26th ult., about four o'clock, P. M., John Moon, aged twenty-four, a watchman in the mills at Fiskdale, went to the railway some distance above the stone mill, to take up the gates or boards to let off the water, there being in the canal more than was thought safe. Not returning, his folks began to feel concerned and went in search of him. They soon found his hat and an iron rod used in raising the boards, below the dam. The people of the village were soon on the spot, searching for him with all the suitable implements at hand. When found the body was several rods below. It is supposed the board started up sooner than he expected and threw him off his balance.

TOWNS SWEN.—The towns of Brimfield and Wales have both been sued by the executors of the will of James Dimick. Mr. Dimick died at Wales, about a year since, leaving a large property. Both Brimfield and Wales claimed him as a resident of their towns, at the time of his death, and taxed his estate accordingly. The executors paid the tax in both towns under a protest, and have brought the actions against each, to decide the question of residence. Mr. Dimick had resided in Brimfield, but some few months before his death he went to Wales, and while there made his will, describing himself as a resident of Brimfield, and temporarily of Wales. It is said he afterwards decided to make Wales his home. The tax is between two and three hundred dollars, and it becomes necessary to obtain a legal decision of the question from the fact that a major portion of the property, by the terms of the will, must remain in the hands of the executors for about twenty years before final distribution.

WARREN.—The Mountain Division of the Sons of Temperance for Warren propose holding a festival on Thursday evening, next, and as the Divisions in Palmer, Wales, North and South Brookfield, Fiskdale, &c., are invited, a good time is expected. There will be speaking, singing, tableaux, &c.—Last Wednesday evening a grand dedication ball came off. Fairbank's hall, the finest in the place and lately built, was tested, and pronounced a good place for "pumps" and crinolines. A few days since a little daughter of A. R. Richardson, of West Warren, while at play in a rocking chair, was tipped over, breaking her collar bone and injuring her shoulder somewhat seriously, but Dr. Forbes was called and adjusted the bone, and we hear that she is now doing very well, and in a few weeks will doubtless be around to play.—Last Wednesday a couple of men went out a little while fishing through the ice in the village of Warren, bringing home with them 26 pickerel, weighing 32 lbs. Tall sport.—The doctors report that the measles are very prevalent in this, and the neighboring towns, but in a mild form.

Items from the Ware Standard.

DISEASED CATTLE.—Several farmers in No. Brookfield and New Brimfield have lost quite a number of their cattle from a disease which was introduced by a North Brookfield farmer purchasing a calf from the stock of Mr. Cheney of Belmont, who imported thirty last fall. It is stated that he has lost his whole herd by the same disease. It is said by those competent to give their opinion, that it is a kind of lung fever or some similar disease.

ANNUAL REPORT.—The selectmen and treasurer have had their annual report printed and it is in readiness for distribution at the town meeting next Monday. From a brief examination of the contents we make the following synopsis:

Balance on hand last year, and the receipts into the treasury,	\$18,837 08
Expenditure during the year,	18,613 62
Balance now on hand,	213 46
Among the expenditures, are for	
New roads and bridges,	6,550 85
Ordinary repairs of highways,	1,839 23
Common schools,	2,575 80
High schools,	1,082 05
Miscellaneous expenses,	1,568 92
Cost of supporting paupers,	857 61
Paid County tax,	1,910 52
Paid State tax,	624 00
Paid on town debt,	1,000 00
Among the receipts and resources are	
For the military (now disbanded,) and for rent of Armory,	320 00
Amount of assessment for 1859,	13,433 60
Borrowed,	3,000 00
Licenses for circuses and use of town hall, balance over expenses,	170 55
Dog tax,	74 00
From Liquor Agency, (last year)	180 00
From the State, for schools and paupers,	150 21
Amount of liquors purchased by the Agency during the past 9 months,	1,556 45
Amount sold, same time,	1,236 95
The profits to the town on liquors, over expenses, is	105 93
The Aspen Grove Cemetery shows a profit of	80 30

SAFETY IN HOOPS.—Crinoline has just saved the lives of two ladies, who broke through the Mississippi's ice and sunk to their waists, when the spread their petticoats made kept them up, and they kept themselves from going down.—The hoop saves many from drowning as it consigns to the flames. It is death on fire, but on the water it defies the old skeletonized operator, who may be considered as its practical Antithesis.

RETURNING REASON.—The Senate of Mississippi has rejected the bill, passed by the House of Representatives, to banish free negroes from the State. The South is recovering its reason, and its reflecting citizens are not prepared to encounter the world's indignation. Humanity and justice, we may well believe, have their share in the triumph of the right cause.

ATTEMPT TO KILL AN EDITOR.—An attempt was made last Thursday evening to assassinate Mr. Moller, editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, by firing a pistol through the window at which he usually sat when engaged at his editorial duties. Fortunately he was not at his desk when the leaden missile of death made its unwelcome entrance.

SHOT.—The Bangor Whig states that Mr. Reuben E. Estes of Holden, was shot through the hips on the 14th ult., by the accidental discharge of his gun while on a hunting excursion, and died from the effects of the wound on the 16th. He leaves a widow and three children.

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION AND FREEZING.—A woman named Mary Curtis was found dead in a lane in Rockland, Me., on Monday last. It was supposed that she became intoxicated, as she would occasionally get in that situation, and on her way home fell and perished by freezing.

DEATH FROM A CUT.—Mr. Stillman Parker died at the poor house in Skowhegan, Me., last week, from the effects of a cut in the foot made by an axe while splitting wood.

The Palmer Journal.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

NUMBER 43.

VOLUME X.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY

FISK & GORF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months, Seventy-five Cents; for three months, Forty Cents. For single copies, Ten Cents. Legal advertising 20 per cent. in advance of these rates. Special and obituary notices 10 cents per line. A discount made to yearly advertisers. Transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

JOHN PRINTING OF NEARLY EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND IN THE NEATEST STYLES, PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

MANNERS AND SCHOOLS.

It is much to be regretted that while our common school system has made some progress in regard to the acquisition of knowledge, it has been proportionately degenerating in regard to manners and morals. It is a very favorable indication that this degeneracy is beginning to be seen and felt by the leading minds of the age, and that an effort is beginning to be put forth in the right direction, and by the proper persons.

We can remember very well when no boy was permitted to cross the threshold of the school house during school hours without making a respectful bow, and the same thing was required at each recitation, and after every flogging, and if the bow happened to be a stiff nod of the head, it had to be repeated till the spine became sufficiently limber to indicate that it was composed of different bones, and not one inflexible column. Whenever the school committee came in, or the parish minister, the scholars all arose, and did the same when they retired. At the present day children come to maturity so soon they have no time to practice them. It was also the custom among children when they met a stranger passing in the street, to take off their hats and bow or curtsy, now you would be more likely to get a brickbat.

Any effort on the part of our teachers to inculcate good manners and morals will not fail to meet a favorable response from the community, and add much to the order and efficiency of the school. We need hardly say that the teacher should be a model of good manners and correct pronunciation. Habits are catching, and in time become a sort of second nature, from which it is extremely hard sometimes to break, if not, in some instances, quite impossible. It is much easier to say "I thank you," or "I'm obliged to you," than it is to go away without saying a word, feeling all the time that you have done quite right. I think no teacher should receive anything from a pupil, however trivial, even the passing of a book, slate or pencil, without this acknowledgment. The pupil should always be requested to do the same on the reception of anything from the teacher or any other person. Order is said to be heaven's first law; whether this be true or not, it is quite certain that it should be the first in the school room. J. D. B. New Braintree.

THE MUSES.

The Muses are described in mythology as daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. They were believed to preside over poetry, music, and all the liberal arts and sciences, and were generally allowed to be nine in number. Calliope presided over epic poetry and eloquence, and is represented as holding a lyre. Clio was the goddess of history, and is represented holding a half-open scroll. Melpomene, the inventress and goddess of tragedy, represented as holding a tragic mask, or bowl and dagger. Erato presided over love, tender and amorous poetry. She is represented as crowned with myrtle and roses, and holding a lyre in her hand. Terpsichore was the goddess of dancing, and is represented crowned with laurel, and holding a musical instrument. Euterpe, the muse of lyric poetry, appears with a flute. Urania, the muse of astronomy, is represented as holding a globe and a rod, with which she points out objects. Thalia was the patroness of comedy. She was called "The Blooming One," with fair flowing hair, and generally holds a comic mask. Polyhymnia, the ninth Muse, presided over singing and rhetoric. She was represented veiled in white, holding a sceptre in her left hand, and with her right raised, as if ready to harangue.

A NEW ENGINE.—Mr. Henry M. Paine has a new invention. We wish him more success than he has hitherto met with. We thus find it described in another paper. It is designed as a rival of the Ericson engine, and if it performs what is promised, will be a very formidable rival. I can only say that the flame from a single gas burner drove it with great force and velocity. Mr. Paine claims that small engines, for driving printing presses, &c., can be driven by the flame of three to five ordinary burners. He proposes to make it, by-and-by, portable, and indispensable to horse railroad companies, and so turn the equine race out to grass.

They tell a story of the mother of Cassius M. Clay, a venerable Kentucky matron, of eighty years or thereabout, to this effect. She was told of a report which had got abroad, that the zealous pro-slavery men of the county in which her son lived, had given him notice to quit. "They need not give Cassius any notice to quit," said the resolute old lady. "He will not go; and for my part, I had rather see him without his head than hear of his deserting his post of duty."

MAKING LOVE.—Fanny Fern's opinion is that there is no such process as making love. The article cannot be manufactured. It is the spontaneous growth of the heart; or, rather, it springs from a spiritual seed, planted in a warm material soil, and is half a passion flower and half a heavenly exorcise. As the soul survives the body, so the divine essence of love survives its material instinct. This is always the case where the sentiment is genuine. But, unfortunately, spurious love is as common as spurious money, and as frequently passes current.

Little Bessie.

"Hug me closer, closer, mother,
Put your arms around me tight;
I am cold and tired, mother,
And I feel so strange to-night;
Something hurts me here, dear mother,
Like a stone upon my breast;
Oh, I wonder, wonder, mother,
Why it is I cannot rest!"

"All day long while you are working,
As I lay upon my bed,
I was trying to be patient,
And to think of what you said:
How the kind and blessed Jesus
Loves His lambs to watch and keep;
And I wished He'd come and take me
In His arms, that I might sleep."

"Just before the lamp was lighted,
Just before the children came,
While the room was very quiet,
I heard some one call my name,
And at once the window opened,
In a field where lambs and sheep,
Some from out a brook were drinking,
Some were lying fast asleep."

"But I could not see the Saviour,
Though I strained my eyes to see;
I heard some one call my name,
Would he speak to such as me?
In a moment I was looking
On a world so bright and fair,
Which was full of little children,
And they seemed so happy there!"

"They were singing, oh! how sweetly!
They were singing, I never heard!
They were singing sweeter mother,
Than can sing our yellow bird,
And while I my breath was holding,
One so bright upon me smiled;
And I knew it must be Jesus
When he said, 'Come here, my little child!'"

"Come up here, my little Bessie!
Come up here and live with me,
Where the children never suffer,
But are happier than you see!
Then I thought of all you told me
Of that bright and happy land,
I was going when you called me,
When you came and kissed my hand."

"And at first I felt so sorry,
You had called me—I would go—
Oh! to sleep, and never suffer!
Mother, don't be crying so!
Hug me closer, closer, mother,
Put your arms around me tight;
Oh! how much I love you, mother,
But I feel so strange to-night!"

And the mother pressed her close
To her over-burdened breast;
On the heart so near to breaking,
Lay the heart so near its rest.
At the solemn hour of midnight,
In the darkness, calm and deep,
Lying on her mother's bosom,
Little Bessie fell asleep!

VISIT TO A CHINESE BARRACOO.

Slavery has always been an institution in China. The very difficulty of getting a subsistence in so densely populated a country, leads many to sell their children, their wives, and even themselves, into slavery, and associations of China-brokers, have always existed, whose business has been to buy and sell persons from one province to another. Among these companies of brokers there have been many hardened wretches, who, taking advantage of the privilege of selling human beings, which necessity has made legitimate in China, not content with the fruits of voluntary enslavement, have carried on a system of kidnapping and man stealing as well. In olden times, before the Mandarin Inspectors were appointed, these brokers would bring their victims to foreign vessels, force them to express a willingness to go, and receive a bonus from the exportation companies, as if they were doing legitimate business. Now, however, so far as foreign shipment of coolies is concerned, the ease is far different, and a most dreadful sight which I witnessed in the neighborhood of Macao, viz: Three detestable kidnappers chained to posts on the public place, with burning punt or joss sticks placed near at hand, that all passers-by might burn their flesh, would seem enough to prevent the repetition of such practices, even were the coolies not examined directly before leaving by their own authorities.

To visit the barracoon we pass directly through the busy Chinese quarter of Macao, and can only wonder at the cheerful, industrious habits of this over-crowded people, and the exquisite products of their mechanical skill despite the rude simplicity of their tools. The barracoon is a vast and irregular old mansion, with immense rooms, broad stairs, and paved courts, the whole reminding one of the old Portuguese palaces that crown the heights of seven hills in Lisbon. We walk through the different rooms—clothes rooms, inspection rooms, wash rooms, cook houses, &c.; and we are struck with the admirable arrangement and order which prevail throughout. Emerging into the court yard, we find about six hundred coolies enjoying the aerie of a Chinese barracoon—a good dinner of "No. 1" man's happiness—rice, fish, vegetables and tea, &c. &c. They are resting, and then a *dolce far niente* with pipe and tobacco. They have clean persons, clean clothes, clean sleeping mats and blankets. When we remember that these same contented-looking Chinamen are at the barracoon in a starving condition, many so emaciated that life hung merely by a thread, we cease to wonder that their old ideas of exclusiveness are gradually giving way to the desire of emigrating to lands where work brings at least the necessities of life. Engaging in conversation with these through our interpreter, we find them happy in their present comforts, ready and anxious to start for the land in which they have contracted to labor, evincing an full of questions in regard to the curious-chow (all of which being the first and last idea of a Chinaman) he seems indifferent to most anything else; and to stop his curious-chow for only one meal is the very worst punishment you can inflict of that country, and quite willing to acknowledge the impossibility of their keeping body and soul together in their own land.

Many of these coolies are from the immediate neighborhood of Macao, and have presented themselves at the office of the barracoon, requesting to be received; many have been brought by parents and relations, and others have been brought from interior provinces by brokers. In this latter case their expenses are paid by the brokers, who forward them for the price (\$18 or \$20) which the Company offers as a bonus for enlistment. On applying at the office, the coolies receive, written in Chinese, the terms under which they will be taken, which are on a printed form of contract, to be signed by them. They agree, for so much down and so much per

month, to allow themselves to be transported to a designated foreign country, and there work to the best of their ability for said Company, or for whoever else to whom said Company may hire out their services, for the term of five or eight years, as the case may be; said Company promising to give clothing, food, medical attendance, &c., during such time. The coolie is given this contract, which is signed before witnesses by the company's agent and by the Mandarin Inspector. The coolie and his friends agreeing to this, it only becomes necessary that the applicant be over 16 years of age, perfectly healthy in body and mind, not a confirmed opium-eater, nor in any way deformed, for him to gain admission into the barracoon. He is now stripped of his old tattered garments, receives a pair of white or blue suit, consisting of a pair of loose pajamas or loose trousers, jacket, shoes, bamboo-hat, and long reed pipe, tobacco-pouch, chop sticks, &c. He is then shown his sleeping mat, the Chinese sleeping apparatus of the simplest description, consisting merely of a plaited mat to sleep on, a bamboo pillow, and one warm blanket. In the northern part of China they have stone platforms to sleep upon, with ovens beneath, where they build fires, and thus give a pleasant temperature to their beds. The coolie is assigned his mess. These messes consist of ten men each, one of their number having charge of, and being responsible for, the utensils used while eating.

No work, save that of necessary cleanliness, is required of the coolies, either in barracks or in the ships transporting them; and, when not washing, eating, or sleeping, gambling, theatrical representations, or acrobatic exercises afford them plenty of amusement. So universal is the gambling, so much a part of a Chinaman's being, that the companies have found it necessary to allow them some "cash" per day to play with. "Pantao," or the game of quadrating cash, appears to be the most popular game of chance. The banker places a pile of cash under a bowl, and calls upon the players to guess the remainder that will be left after the pile has been divided by four, whether 1, 2, 3, or nothing; this gives the coolies great delight, and as they bet heavily, the profits to the banker are large. Theatrical representations also constitute a common source of amusement, and the companies have erected stages in their barracks for such purposes. Boys take the part of characters (and very pretty women they make too) and though the scenery is very simple, requiring much to be suggested by the imagination, still, as the action is chiefly pantomime, and the imitative faculties of the players excellent, the general effect is very good.

The Chinese are very passionately fond of music, and are supplied with all the native instruments by the companies; and, although their music sounds harshly at first to Western ears, yet there is a wild sweetness in it at times. The "Sin-fa," one of their national airs, would pass muster with even some of the sweet melodies of Norma. Though these coolies are sometimes one or two months in a barracoon, they manage to amuse themselves vastly, and without much amusement they would not be so contented. Two of the great varieties of amusement are, first, the game of quadrating cash, and second, the game of quadrating cash. The coolies are supplied with all the native instruments by the companies; and, although their music sounds harshly at first to Western ears, yet there is a wild sweetness in it at times. The "Sin-fa," one of their national airs, would pass muster with even some of the sweet melodies of Norma. Though these coolies are sometimes one or two months in a barracoon, they manage to amuse themselves vastly, and without much amusement they would not be so contented. Two of the great varieties of amusement are, first, the game of quadrating cash, and second, the game of quadrating cash.

NEW YORK HOTEL LIFE.

A Western editor, whose business brought him to the Metropolis of the hemisphere in which he exists, returns home to delectant in long leaders upon the miseries and mysteries of modern hotels, and to eulogize the inn of olden days. It is simple justice to concede him that the old-fashioned tavern, a place where might be had "entertainment, a man and beast," bears quite a little resemblance to its offspring, the modern hotel, as the honest, plain-taking gain-seeker of the night and the breakfast at the former, does to his thrifless son, who wastes his inherited wealth in the latter. Good room fire, and a comfortable bed, and a roaring bar-room fire were the perfection of tavern excellencies once. How different the metropolitan hotel of to-day. Heat from furnace, light from gas, waters at the touch of a bell, reading-room, smoking-room, hot water or cold, flowing as readily at the touch of every guest, as from the ancient rook of the stroke of the prophet's wand, and two dollars and a half a day, are the inevitable concomitants of hotel-life, as it is now. Nor does there seem to be any limit to the adoption of new expedients for relieving guest from the necessity of the slightest physical exertion for the accomplishment of their wants. The latest illustration of this accommodating tendency of hotel keepers is the introduction of an elevator to take gentry gentlemen and languid females from the dinner table to their rooms above, without the intervention of stairs.—The human package of dinner or *ennuie*, entering an apartment not unlike a church-pew, finds itself in a few seconds carried to the top of the house by the revolution of a giant screw, to which the car is attached, as smoothly and quietly as many a church-goer hopes that he is gliding up, by the exertion of the priest, to whom, as a supporting column, his faith is hung. We shall next expect to hear of some mechanical contrivance for putting lazy folks to bed, and a crank mill through which they will be run in the morning, to come out washed, cravated, brushed and combed, ready for the breakfast-stuffing machine which will have taken its place.

The selectmen of Dorchester in their annual report say that "the attendance of the inmates of the Almshouse upon religious meetings has probably been more punctual than that of any other worshipping assembly in town."

A RHODE ISLAND LOVE AFFAIR.

The Ashley correspondent of the Narragansett Weekly gives an interesting account of the Wells family in that part of the State in the "olden times." The following relation of a curious matrimonial incident will be found interesting:

"Sally" was courted by Mr. Beriah Wells, of Lenox, Mass., a young man of splendid address and good manners. His attachment for her was at first very ardent, and was fully reciprocated by Sally. As the time sped on a year passed without his visiting her. Not hearing anything from him, she received a proposal from another lover, Mr. Lincoln Fuller, a teacher in the Pawcatuck Academy, from Woodstock, Conn. The result of their short courtship was an engagement of marriage, time fixed for its solemnization, wedding garments, &c., &c., all prepared. After this arrangement had been made and the time drew near that they should be one, who should make his appearance in Wellstown but Beriah Wells, who had come down for the express purpose of renewing his engagement with his loving Sally, and taking her to Massachusetts as Mrs. Beriah Wells. Here was a dilemma—Sally engaged to Fuller, wedding day near at hand, while the fact was that she really loved Wells best. How was this matter to be settled? Sally's father consulted with his friends, and after much deliberation, it was thought best that these young men should be informed as to how matters and things stood; and it was finally agreed to among the several parties, that the lady should meet the young men with several witnesses, and there decide which should have her for a wife. They meet. Sheffield Wells asked Sally in the presence of all, what her choice was. Without hesitation she replied, "Beriah Wells." He asked the question three times, answered as at first. Mr. Fuller's appearance betrayed the deep agitation under which he was laboring in hearing her decision rendered by his bearing towards her and all present was of that nature which told well that Lindon Fuller was a gentleman. After a short interval, Mr. Beriah Wells came forward, and stated that, under all the circumstances he could not marry Miss Wells; he admitted that it was his fault in not visiting or communicating with her during the year that had passed, and as they had the time fixed for her marriage with Mr. Fuller, that the circumstances of the case would render his marriage with her an unhappy life for each of them. Here was a worse dilemma.

Sally's feelings may better be imagined than described. Her father could not but feel like marrying her. So they all parted. Fuller at once dismissed his school at Pawcatuck, and went to his home at Woodstock. Two weeks passed away, and Sally's father sent one of his neighbors to Connecticut with instructions that he must not return without bringing Lindon Fuller. The messenger obeyed the instructions, returning the next day. Mr. Wells spent a long time with him and, finally convinced him that it would be for his and his daughters happiness, as well as the family's, that they should be married. Beriah Wells was sent for. Upon his arrival he consented that he and Lois (Sally's sister) should stand up with them at the wedding, and that very evening Lindon and Sally were made one. The wedding passed off finely. Fuller and Wells treating each other in the kindest manner. A few more weeks at Wellstown; and there was another assembly again, the only difference being in the fact, Beriah Wells was bridegroom and Lois the bride, Lindon Fuller bridesman and his charming wife Sally bridesmaid. "And, in fact," Beriah would often say afterwards, "that Lois was always his choice." More than fifty years have since passed away, and so have Fuller, Wells, and their brides.

NATURAL HISTORY—THE FLIRT.

This brilliant insect of the butterfly species is common to all latitudes, but flourishes best in a warm climate. It revels in the atmosphere of the ball room, the matinee, the artistic reunion; and while it loves publicity, it is not loath to lurk in shaded alcoves or to nestle among cushions in quiet corners. The plumpness of the female Flirt is very dazzling. It is clad in the most radiant smiles, and compliments of the softest and most delicate shades, while its eyes have a strange, deep and penetrating lustre.

It diffuses a faint, yet thrilling perfume, caught from crushed flowers, scented-bags, bilious. Its music is a low, persuasive hum.—It can be true to no tune, but sings snatches, and at the piano runs over the keys with light and tremulous touch.

The volatility of this insect has long perplexed naturalists. It baffles pursuit. Strange to say, it dissolves to the touch, and when caught is a handful of ashes, cold and colorless. The sting of the Flirt is very severe. Some say it is poisonous. Instances have been known where it has proved fatal to happiness and hope. It is inflicted with perfect impartiality, but seems to strike deepest into fresh and honest hearts.

The Flirt languishes at the first chill breath of sorrow. When storm is in the air it is pitiful to see it seeking shelter, its gay plumage so beaten and soiled, and the color and the perfume gone, and the low, inviting music changed to a despairing plaint. The flame that it flutters around generally burns it at last, as is the case with many a poor moth.—Vanity Fair.

THE "WE" OF EDITORS.—It is a prevailing idea among some people that because editors in referring to themselves use the word "we" they consider they amount to two or three ordinary men. This is a mistake. Editors are naturally a very modest and unassuming class indeed, remarkably so. The word "we" merely includes the editor and the "devil." The custom originated with Faust, the founder of the distinguished profession. The superstitious people of his day supposed him to be leagued with the devil.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—The first Lord Lytton was very absent in company, and when he fell into the river by the upsetting of a boat at Hagley, it is said of him that "he had sunk twice before he recollected that he could swim."

Sadness.

I walk in the woods in the winter,
And gaze at the bare, craned trees,
With long grey mosses waving
In the freezing northern breeze.
No sound save the blue jay calling
From the top of the chestnut tree,
And the crow's dull heavy cawing,
As they fly so lazily.
And my soul is lone and weary;
The hopes which grew so high,
Now stretch their leafless branches,
To a cold and wintry sky.
And a sullen voice seems calling
Which tells of the past to me;
So I roam the wintry woodland,
In sadness, and wearily.

EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS.

The schools in this village, for the most part, closed during the past week. The occasion affords a proper opportunity for a few words to those interested in their welfare. The school committee's report will no doubt be forthcoming, and will present a view of those best informed on the point of view of those who are invited to attend these examinations, to form some opinion as to the merits of the schools, for themselves. It is not expected that visitors will themselves question the scholars on such occasions. This is the duty of the teacher and the school committee, more especially, we consider, of the latter, though of course it is optional with them to transfer it to the teacher. There are, however, many grave reasons why the committee should discharge this duty personally. First, if the scholars during the term are expected that they shall be questioned by the school committee they will be likely to pay more attention to thoroughness. Second, the teacher, even the most faithful, conscious of the commencement of the term that his pupils will at its close be questioned by the committee in any part of the studies they have gone over, will necessarily be more careful that they understand every step as they advance. Third, this course would be far more satisfactory to visitors in attendance upon examinations. Those who have had considerable experience in the oversight of such examinations, conducted by the teacher alone, are fully aware that often special preparations are made by drilling the classes for a day or two on special portions of their studies, which portions the committee called upon to recite at "examinations." The children have a foreboding of the particular portion they are expected to recite. We have known a boy somewhat down in his class, anticipate the teacher and spell his word before he "put it out," so thoroughly had he "got" his lesson for the occasion. Such fluency in the recitation of any branch of study is always ominous. We never like to hear scholars recite too well at examination. A class that solves every problem in mental arithmetic with greater fluency than they can read a sentence in their ordinary reading lesson, does not leave a favorable impression on the minds of experienced visitors, especially when they are examined only on a page or two of the book, though it is possible the visitor may be mistaken in his convictions. But if the school committee put the questions, however readily the scholar colluded; or, if the teacher open here and there, all through the course advanced by the class, or put questions taken at random, this facility of recitation (which, by the way, we should not expect from the best scholars under the circumstances) would only be favorable to all concerned.

But even when there is no possible suspicion that a teacher has arranged lessons so as to have an "exhibition" rather than an examination of the school, we think an examination conducted by the school committee far more satisfactory to the public. Indeed, we cannot escape the conviction that it is a duty which the committee owe the public to conduct all school examinations in person. To know that a committee spend a whole afternoon at an examination, nor put perhaps a single question to the school during the whole exercise, would seem to us as unsatisfactory to parents and the town as it would be to bank stockholders to know that it were the common practice of the bank commissioners on examining a bank, to simply listen to the cashier's counting of the contents of the vault, and to his verbal report of the standing of the bank, with no other personal examination on their part.

Nor should we deem it more satisfactory to parents and visitors that an examination should pass and no report be drawn from teacher or pupils how far they had progressed in their studies during the particular branches in which they were examined, than it would be to the stockholders of the banks, or to the public, should amount of bills in circulation, or of specie in the vault, or of unpaid or doubtful paper "overdue" therein.

Great power is now centred in the hands of the school committees, and great responsibilities rest upon them. This increase of power and responsibility is sufficient not only to justify but to require them to break through the old, and always unsatisfactory custom, in New England of leaving the examination of schools almost entirely to the teacher. We are sure our school committee only need the countenance of the public to prompt them to a strictly personal examination of all the schools under their charge, as it is their legal right and duty. We are confident such a course would be attended with the best results to all concerned. Ware, Feb. 27, 1860. A Visitor.

A SMART WIFE.—An Illinois editor challenges the State to produce a wife equal to his, for smartness and muscle. Among the many things enumerated which she easily performed before breakfast, are—whipping the editor, spanking nine children, kicking over the table and breaking all the dishes, wringing a neighbor's nose for interfering with a dog's tail, and throwing the servant girl into the cistern.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JULY 18, 1860. The total eclipse of the sun which will occur on the 18th July next, will be visible as a partial eclipse throughout the United States, but will be total only in a small part of Oregon and Washington Territories.

DIED POOR.

"It was a sad funeral for me," said the speaker; "the saddest one I have attended for many years."
"That of Edmundson?"
"Yes."
"How did he die?"
"Poor—poor as poverty—his life was one long struggle with the world, and at a disadvantage. Fortune mocked him all the while with golden promises, none of which were realized."
"Yet he was patient and enduring," remarked one of the company.
"Patient as a lamb—enduring as a martyr," was the reply. "Poor man! he was worthy a better fate. He ought to have succeeded, for he deserved success."
"He did not succeed?" questioned the one who had spoken of his perseverance and endurance.
"No, sir, he died poor, as I have just said. Nothing that he ever put his hand to ever succeeded. A strange fatality seemed to attend every enterprise."

"I was with him in his last moments," said the other, "and I thought he died rich."
"No, he left nothing behind," was the reply. "The heir will have no concern as to the administration of his estate."
"He left a good name," said one; "and that is something."
"And a legacy of noble deeds, done in the name of humanity," said another.
"And precious examples," said a third.
"Lessons of patience in suffering, of hope in adversity, of heavenly confidence when no sunbeams fell upon his bewildered path," was the testimony of another.
"And high truths, manly courage, heroic fortitude."

"Then he died rich!" was the emphatic declaration. "Richer than the millionaire who went to his long home on the same day, a miserable pauper in all but gold."
"A sad funeral, do you say? No, my friend, it was rather a triumph procession. Not a burial of a human clod, but the ceremonial attendant upon the translation of an angel. Did he not succeed? Why, his whole life was a series of successes. In every conflict he came out victor, and now the victor's crown is upon his brow."
"Any grasping, soulless man, with a share of brains, may gather in money and learn the art of keeping it; but not one in a hundred can bravely conquer in the battle of life as Edmundson has done, and step out from the ranks of men a moral hero."

JONES ON THE NIGGER.—The Knickerbocker for February tells a good story, none the less enjoyable for being a most palatable bit of the way in which "Jones" the "clever fellow" of a republican establishment, "got out" the paper, (the *Genius*), on an occasion of emergency, when the editor, who was a lawyer, was detained away from home in a lawsuit. Editor writes to Jones, who was a democrat, and of course dislikes the politics of the sheet:

POSEVILLE, Oct. 2, 1859.
Dear Jones—Can't come till morning. Get out the best paper you can. Write short articles, and stir up the party for not giving their organs more assistance.

P. S.—By the editor. Be emphatic, Jones—touch 'em on the raw!
Paper owed its existence to the republican party. Politics its very life blood. Jones had full powers, and used 'em.

Genius appeared with following editorial from the pen of Jones:
THE NIGGER. We admire him. We like him. We love him. We go in for him. We have but one idea, and that is nigger. We have but one dream, and that is ditto. We preach from one text, and that is ditto. We sing but one song, and that is ditto. We play but one tune, and that is ditto. We go our full length on nigger. We are all over ditto. We are ditto in the morning. We are ditto at noon. We are ditto at night. We are ditto all the time. We live on ditto. We sleep on ditto. We die on ditto. And yet you would believe it, readers, The *Genius* don't pay 'em!

Next morning enter infuriated proprietor. You infernal scoundrel! he roared. Jones evaporated. Stopped by editor just coming on. "Jones," says editor, shaking the paper at him, "look here, what have you done?"
"Reckon I touched them on the raw," says Jones.

"You've killed the paper," cried the proprietor.
"You have ruined me," exclaimed the editor.
"How did you come to write such a savage article?" asked the proprietor.
"To stir 'em up a little," says Jones.
"The thing's outrageous!" says Jones.
"It's a little emphatic," says Jones.
Finally—A Rush of Democrats and Republicans to printing office. Former exultant in their savage beyond bounds. Jones relieved from further assistance in the editorial department of that paper, and set up by the Democrats as editor of a new Democratic paper then and there started, in view of Jones' manifest ability to "stir 'em up," and "touch 'em on the raw."

ENERGY.—It is astonishing how much may be accomplished in self culture by the energetic and the persevering, who are careful to avail themselves of opportunities, and use up the fragments of spare time which the idle permit to run to waste. Thus Ferguson learned astronomy from the heavens while wrapped in a sheepskin on the highland hills; thus Stone learned mathematics while working as a journeyman gardener; thus Drew studied the highest philosophy in the intervals of cobbling shoes; thus Miller taught himself geology while working as a day laborer in a quarry. By bringing their minds to bear upon knowledge in its various aspects, and carefully using up men such as these, and ends of their time, men such as these, in the very humblest circumstances, reached the highest culture and acquired honorable distinction among their fellow men. It was one of the characteristic expressions of Chatterton, that God had sent his creatures into the world with arms long enough to reach anything, if they chose to be at the trouble.

He that thinks himself the happiest man really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

Effects of Occupation on Life.

Few persons when entering upon a trade or profession consider for a moment what effect that occupation will have upon their health. The paramount question with most people is, "Can I make money by it?" As happiness depends more upon health than money, it is singular that the latter should have precedence when a choice of business is made. Statistical facts prove that farmers live longer than any other persons, on an average, yet few ambitious young men think of digging for a living on a farm. They will sooner shut themselves up in a counting room to become dyspeptics or consumptives, having the experience and fate of others staring them in the face. There are very few healthy trades or professions. Such is the confinement and constant attention which attends them that the body becomes prematurely old and the energies early paralyzed.

All our artificial ornaments and luxuries are manufactured at a fearful cost of life. The glazed visiting card soon paralyzes the hand that makes it, the dazzling mirror poisons the Italian artist by the fumes of mercury which arise in its gilding. The delicate fabrics which deck the forms of beautiful women, are manufactured at the expense of weak eyes and injured chests. The colored paper on our rooms causes ulcerated fingers to the workmen who stamp it, and the glazed porcelain upon our tables has poisoned the hand that gave the finish.

The average duration of life of artisans in steel in Sheffield is dry grinders of forks, 29; razors 21; scissars 32; spring knives 34; table knives 35; saws and sickles, 38. It may occasion some drawback to the sympathy of our readers to mention that the introduction of inventions to render the trade less fatal, has hitherto been opposed by the grinders themselves, who declared that the trade was bad enough as it is, and if the men lived longer, there would be no such thing as getting a living at it.

The miners of coal, who toilfully evolve from the bowels of the earth fuel for the hearth and forge, stand next in the scale of unhealthy persons by reason of occupation. If it were not for the miners of England, she would be a third-rate power. The lives of miners are shortened by inhaling dust, and also by heart disease, caused by ascending ladders a thousand feet, to get out into the open air.

Masons die prematurely from irritating substances in the lungs, and all who are subjected to like cause of derangement of the respiratory functions. Flex mills are particularly deadly, as they have an atmosphere of floating "dust," and they employ children of tender years. Gilding metals and making lucifer matches cuts off some years of existence from those engaged in those occupations.

Shoemakers and typesetters are also short-lived, on account of the restraint to which they are subjected in their occupations. Common laborers have an average life of 47 years in England; clergymen who have passed their 50th year, 74 years; physicians, 72 years.—The English gentry are neck and neck with the clergy. The aristocracy fall a little behind the learned professions, while kings have three years less than peers, and ten years less than clergymen.

STATE CONVENTION AT WORCESTER.—The Republican State Convention, for the choice of delegates at large to the National Convention at Chicago, met at Worcester on Wednesday. There were nine hundred delegates present, and much interest was manifested in the selection. On the first ballot Geo. S. Boutwell of Groton, Linus B. Comins of Roxbury, John A. Andrews, of Boston, and Ensign H. Kellogg of Pittsfield, were chosen. There were several other candidates, including Erasmus Hopkins of Northampton and Foster of Worcester. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hopkins, Andrews, and Comins. The business of the convention was dispatched speedily and the delegates went home early. It is understood that the delegation will show their preference for Gov. Banks in the National Convention, but if the good of the party and cause require it, they will give their support to Seward or any other available candidate.

A NEW BOOK BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.—T. B. Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, announce that they have in press, and will issue March 17, "The Haunted Homestead," by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. From the reputation of the author it is expected that this will be her best work, as it has been so pronounced by those who have read proof sheets. Sent by mail on receipt of \$1.25.

A RIGHTFUL VERDICT.—An Ohio court has given \$5000 damages to a Mrs. Brish, to be paid by one Peter Lawson, who sold her husband liquor, under the influence of which he choked off one of his wife's feet. The court ruled that for injuries done by any one while drunk, the run-seller was liable. If this was law in Massachusetts rum-sellers would suffer severely from damages.

WHAT IT COST.—The commissioners appointed to audit and settle the expenses of the Harper's Ferry or John Brown affair, have reported to the Virginia Legislature that they have paid \$187,180; that \$13,103 more had been audited and reported, and that \$17,353 had been expended by the Governor out of the civil contingent fund—aggregate \$185,567.

GETTING READY FOR THE DEMOCRACY.—We have on the authority of a gentleman from Charleston, S. C., that the proprietor of the Charleston Hotel has removed all his female servants and substituted those of the other sex, preparatory to the meeting of the Charleston Convention. This is rather a sad commentary on the morals of the democratic delegates.

THE POPE CONNEMED.—His Holiness, Pius IX., finding himself deserted by his allies and threatened on all sides with open rebellion, has taken himself to prayers, but prayers will avail him little if he has no troops or defenses. Europe seems to be opposed to the claims of Papacy, and just at present the Pope's prospects look very dark.

PREPARED.—In Richmond, Va., they have separate hours for ladies and gentlemen to see Page's Venus, now exhibiting there.

NOTES FROM MODERN ATHENS.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Boston, March 8, 1863.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOSTON MASSACRE.

Last Monday was the anniversary of the Boston Massacre, which occurred March 7th, 1770, in State street. The colored citizens commemorated the event by a gathering at the Meijerson. An attractive handbill, advertising Russell, Wendell Phillips, Garrison and others, led me to attend, but neither of those gentlemen appeared, except Garrison, and the programme was limited to speeches from Dr. Rock, Mr. Nell and Martin, all colored men, and Garrison. There was on exhibition a flag presented by Gov. Hancock to a colored military company, and a goblet which belonged to Crispus Attucks, who fell in the State street massacre. The speakers did not consider the three white men, who fell in the same affray, of much consequence. The negro, Attucks, was the hero, the martyr, the first patriot who shed his blood for freedom. Dr. Rock thought that the only events worth celebrating since the 7th of March, 1770, were the insurrections of Nat Turner and John Brown. The latter was the second Attucks of history. He believed the slaves would never be free unless freed by the sword. The abolitionists were the only friends of black men, and some of these were treacherous. The colored man, even in Boston, is shut out of theatres, and offered only menial employment. He got more respect than patronage from those who professed to be anti-slavery in heart and principle. If people thought so much of the colored man, why did they not show it by giving him work and patronage? The Irish had monopolized all the occupation which colored men used to be employed in, and all avenues to the hill of science are barred against a colored skin. If white people would throw away this prejudice, associate more with his race, they would soon look upon black as a very pretty color. Garrison did not get warmed up under his theme. Gov. Seward came in for a share of censure for his late speech. Garrison had been the first to advocate him for the Presidency, but he would now be the first to go against him. "The colored race," said he, "were charged with being an inferior people, but they belong to the front of the human family." Crispus Attucks was the first to commence the "irrepressible conflict," and the abolitionists would end it. So run the speeches. Vocal and instrumental music were a part of the exercises, and a promenade, with refreshments, followed, but I did not stay for the whole entertainment. When I went I thought myself about as good as a negro, but I was there taught that "white folks are no whar" when compared with colored people.

COLORADO SOLDIERS. There is a prospect that colored people may be allowed to dress in striped pants and wear epaulettes. The Mass. Senate has voted 15 to 7 to strike out the word "white" from the militia laws. The House will concur by a large vote, then the Governor, I presume, will interpose his veto, for reasons which he gave last fall, but the act will be passed over his head notwithstanding. The legislature will not do this with any disrespect to Gov. Banks, but from a conscientious belief that there is no more necessity for the word "white" in the militia laws than the word "red" or "blue." If the Governor thinks the absence of that word unconstitutional, he will discharge his duty to himself and the Commonwealth in rejecting the act of the legislature. Both parties having acted, as they believe, honestly, neither should be censured. The negroes would hardly think of soldiering if the whites did not try to prevent their doing so. It is the attempt to crush a man that stimulates him to rise in triumph over his oppressor. If Sambo wishes to train in a company of his own color, what objection can there be? If he aspires to enter the ranks of a white company, the company has the power to admit or reject him. There is nothing very terrible in the act after all.

THE WESLEYAN ACADEMY. An act has passed the House of Representatives, granting the sum of \$22,000 to aid the Wilbraham Academy. The boarding house of that institution, as all know, has been twice burned, and a debt of \$22,000 is hanging over the corporation. Two gentlemen in Boston propose to rebuild the boarding house and present it to the corporation if the present debt can be wiped out. Last winter the legislature made a grant of \$25,000 to this institution, to be paid from sales of the Back Bay lands, but as the money cannot be very soon realized, and the school is suffering in consequence of repeated disasters, the bill, which has passed, proposes to loan the corporation \$22,000 and take the Back Bay scrip as security, the corporation paying the State 5 per cent. interest. An account is to be opened with the treasurer, and when any money becomes due the Academy from sales of the Back Bay lands, it is to be credited the corporation.

MORNING IN THE CITY. Daniel Webster once said, that "the morning itself, few people in cities know anything about. Not one in a thousand sees the sun rise once a year. Their idea of it is that it is a part of the day which comes along after a cup of coffee and a beef steak or a piece of toast—it is only a part of the domestic day belonging to reading newspapers, answering notes, sending children to school and giving orders for dinner." To be sure the visitor who lodges near a great thoroughfare will be early awakened by the rumbling of wheels, but they are the wheels of market and job wagons. Few, very few, business men rise with the sun, and if they do they cannot see it at this time of the year till nearly eight o'clock. High buildings and narrow streets shut out the rising orb, shading the glories of early day till their freshness has passed. Many persons who boast of a fashionable life do not rise till 10 or 11 in the forenoon. Others who are a little more enterprising get up at 8 and 9. The reason for all this is, that night is turned into day, and the hours which should be spent in sleep are passed in wakeful pleasures. The customs of city life are artificial and unnatural, late bed-time and late rising being two evils which grow upon them yearly.

They are not to be blamed very much, for they live where no roosters awake them with clarion voice in the early dawn, where no cows low for their pasture, and no pigs squeal for their breakfast. If I were to settle down for a permanent residence among piles of brick and mortar I should build a hen coop under my bedroom window, procure a Shanghai rooster, (one of the Burmah kind) and try to imagine myself in the country, whenever chancier raised his voice to proclaim the break of day.

SEVERAL OTHER THINGS. The friends of the late Horace Mann are raising subscriptions for the erection of a statue to his memory in the yard of the State House. It will cost \$10,000. I notice that Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson give \$100 each. I would respectfully suggest that the statue should have a book in its hand instead of a scroll, for that exhibited with the Webster statue is rather significant when observed from the eastern wing of the State House.

The legislature has adjourned two days this week—over Monday to accommodate a baker's dozen who wanted to be elected selectmen, field drivers or highway surveyors at their town elections, and over Wednesday to allow the members to attend the Republican State Convention at Worcester. If the democrats had held a convention I hardly think the General Court would have adjourned to accommodate that party.

Gen. Oliver of Lawrence wants to be secretary of the Board of Education. His fitness I question, and so will any one who reads the report he has just made against the petition for the abolition of the Board. He very unwittingly copied, verbatim, into the report of the committee the ungrammatical, misspelled petitions of several illiterate men, and the House, indignant at the attempt to cast reproach upon respectable citizens of the Commonwealth, has suppressed 5000 copies of the report. Mr. Griffin of Malden defended the petitioners in an able speech. He told Gen. Oliver that, though he was gifted with a large amount of gab, there were members in that branch, not having the power of expressing themselves in a speech, who stood head and shoulders above him in intellect and sound sense. If the General gets the appointment of Secretary the indignation against the board will be greater than it is now.

The Chicago Convention is all the talk now. The chances of Seward have brightened amazingly since his speech in Congress. He tells the South that he is not a very dangerous fellow after all, and that if he should be elected President he should keep the wheels of Government moving about the same as at present. Massachusetts will present its candidate to the convention, and who can say that he will not be the winning one?

The dictionary war is about opening in the legislature. The committee on education have introduced a bill for the purchase of Worcester's new dictionary for every district school in the State, except the primary ones. As the schools are now supplied with Webster's, there will be opposition to the measure. The cost of introducing the new dictionary would amount to several thousand dollars.

An act has passed, guaranteeing \$5000 for a State agricultural exhibition at Springfield next fall. This will ensure a good exhibition without a heavy risk to private purses.

It turns out that the strike of the shoemakers in Lynn and other places is an advantage to the manufacturers. Prices of boots and shoes have already advanced 5 per cent., and unless the workmen commence the manufacture again soon the market will in a short time be drained, and prices will go still higher.

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL.—Mr. Grow of Pa., in advocating a free homestead bill in Congress a few days since, used the following eloquent language:

If you would lead the erring back from the paths of vice and crime to virtue and honor, give him a home—give him a hearthstone, and he will stand with you, his household gods. If you would make men wiser and better, relieve your almshouses, close the doors of your penitentiaries, and break in pieces your galleys, purify the influences of the domestic fireside, for that is the school in which human character is formed, and there its destiny is shaped; there the soul receives its first impress, and man his first lesson, and then he goes forth to the world or to the grave through life. For purifying the sentiments, elevating the thoughts, and developing the noblest impulses of man's nature, the influences of a rural fireside and an agricultural life are the noblest and the best. In the obscurity of the cottage, far removed from the seductive influences of rank and affluence, are nourished the virtues that counteract the decay of human institutions, the courage that defends the national independence, and the industry that supports all classes of the State.

FIRE IN SPRINGFIELD.—Early Sunday morning the block on Main street, Springfield, owned by City Marshal Otis Childs, and occupied by a variety of traders, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Childs was insured for \$15,000. J. B. Morse, fruit dealer, lost about \$3000, insured, for \$2000 in Hartford, and in the Merchants' and Farmers', Worcester. Dr. Hooker, druggist, lost \$3500, partially insured. Wm. L. Rice, in an adjoining building, suffered serious loss, and narrowly escaped with his life.

AN AMERICAN.—The assertion is made that Cortina, who keeps our Southwestern frontier so excited a state, is not a Mexican, but an American. His band contains more Americans than Mexicans. This is not difficult to believe, for Mexicans are too indolent to do much in the disturbance business, while the kind of Americans who go to our borders are precisely the creatures to be constantly in a condition of rowdiness, and who grow in disgrace until they have ripened for the gallows.

THE FUTURE OF EUROPE.—The indications in Europe are again warlike. The dispute between the Emperor of the French and the Pope over the brig Susan, wrecked on Muskeget Reef on Sunday last, very significantly has landed in less seriously, by pouring oil on the waves which separated him from the Muskeget shore. This device is not new, yet very few masters would have thought of the expedient.

STILLING OF WAVES BY OIL.—It is stated, says the Nantucket Inquirer, that Capt. West, of the brig Susan, wrecked on Muskeget Reef on Sunday last, very significantly has landed in less seriously, by pouring oil on the waves which separated him from the Muskeget shore. This device is not new, yet very few masters would have thought of the expedient.

THE COST OF GALLANTRY.—A conductor of one of the Cincinnati horse railroad cars lately compelled a man to give up his seat to a woman. For thus acting the rascal was prosecuted, and has been compelled to pay \$25 and cost, which will teach him to be a little less chivalrous hereafter.

INSURANCE.—Owing to the imperfect manner in which the application for insurance was drawn up by the agent, on the property recently burned in Westboro, the owners came near losing the whole of their insurance. As it was they recovered but 25 per cent. of the full amount.

REPUBLICAN. This is a very common occurrence. We know a number of policies held in this vicinity which might be of no more value in case of loss. In the great fire of 1861, at Palmer, there were several cases in which the parties insured lost all for the same reason, where the full state of facts were made known to the party acting as agent and agreed to by him, the companies escaped the responsibility on the ground that such person was agent of the applicant and not their agent, and had, therefore, no authority to bind the company—that the contract was with the assured on the application only. We know of an instance in this vicinity where such an agent described in an application a frame tenement house and barn contiguous, occupied as a livery stable, and containing 12 to 16 horses, as the private residence and barn of the applicant, and received therefor less than one fifth the premium that such a risk could be insured for. Luckily for the insured it did not burn, but if it had the policy would have been worthless. The only remedy for this evil is for the legislature to pass a law which will prevent companies from taking advantage of defective applications where the premises are examined by a person claiming to act as agent, and whom the company have impliedly endorsed by entrusting him with their blank applications. We are glad to know that the old system of allowing men to travel as agents and pick up applications for insurance, is being fast abandoned by responsible companies, and instead, reliable men are selected in different localities, who are legally authorized to make contracts of insurance, issue policies and bind the companies thereto. Insurance effected in this way may be relied on, in case of honest loss.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. JACKSON TO BE REMOVED.—A bill providing for the removal of the remains of Gen. Jackson and those of his wife, to Nashville, Tenn., and their interment in the Capitol Square, and for a suitable monument to the memory of the old hero, has passed the Senate of Tennessee on its third reading, by a unanimous vote. It was stated by the mover of the resolution that the relatives and immediate personal friends of General Jackson cordially assented to the proposed removal.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENT.—Messrs Brown & Taggard of Boston have in press a new and complete edition of Carlyle's "Latter Days," enlarged and annotated by the author. The work will be in four volumes, printed at the Riverside press, on fine tinted paper, in the style of the Boston edition of the "Curiosities of Literature." It will have a copious index and new portrait, and will be altogether the finest edition of Carlyle ever issued on either side of the Atlantic.

SPLENDID FOUNTAIN.—The Emperor fountain, at Chatsworth, England, the residence of the Duke of Devonshire, plays to a height of two hundred and sixty-seven feet. When the reservoir is quite full, the water will rise two hundred and eighty feet. The height of the great jet of the Crystal Palace fountain, at Sydenham, is two hundred and thirty-four feet. The Park fountain in New York only plays about sixty feet.

STOP THAT "PEEKING."—Several of the Walcottville ladies, in Connecticut, who were enjoying a jolly supper on their own hook, a while since, at the Allen House, caught a fellow "peeking" in upon their operations. The initiation performances of the Sons of Malta, as set out by Leslie's "Pictorial," don't begin with the tribulations the poor fellow went through before the jollifying females let up on him.

MONUMENT TO DANIEL BOONE.—The Kentucky State Senate has appropriated \$2000 toward the erecting of a monument at the capital of the State to the memory of Daniel Boone, the pioneer, and the first settler in Kentucky. His remains were brought from Missouri to Kentucky many years ago, but no suitable monument to mark the place of their repose has been erected.

TWO APPLES IN ONE.—Hon. Amasa Walker relates that trees may be so grafted as to produce an apple, one half of which is of one kind of fruit and the other of a different kind. A foreigner in his employ a few years since, made the experiment and Mr. Walker has raised an apple, one half of which was genuine Baldwin, and the other, Roxbury.

FIRE IN JAPAN.—The palace of the Emperor of Japan at Jeddoh, was destroyed by fire on the 10th of November last, in consequence of the calamity, all business and trade by an Imperial edict, were suspended throughout the empire. The palace was a plain edifice devoid of anything of the magnificent without, or the ornate within, which might be expected.

ANOTHER BROKEN PROMISE.—A widow lady, in Connecticut, who had smiled on the suit of a wealthy swain, has now brought a suit against him for a breach of promise. He is worth \$100,000, but the lady magnanimously offers to let him off for 25 per cent.—\$25,000,—which is probably considerably less than he would have been worth to her.

DRANK VITRIOL.—A young man named Loveland met with a horrible death Thursday last week, at Covington, Ohio, in consequence of drinking a cup of vitriol, which he mistook for water. He lingered after the unfortunate affair for a couple of hours, suffering the most intense pain.

THE COST OF GALLANTRY.—A conductor of one of the Cincinnati horse railroad cars lately compelled a man to give up his seat to a woman. For thus acting the rascal was prosecuted, and has been compelled to pay \$25 and cost, which will teach him to be a little less chivalrous hereafter.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Leland Howard of Rutland, Vt., will preach at the Baptist church to-morrow.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The hall occupied by the Masons of Thomas Lodge has been rented to the Sons of Temperance and they will hold their weekly meeting at that place in future.

CAUCUS AT THE TOWN HOUSE.—The Republicans will hold a caucus at the Town House Saturday evening next week, to nominate a board of officers to be supported at the annual town meeting on the following Monday.

AN OLD PENNY.—A farmer in this town, while plowing last fall, found an old penny, which, being scoured up showed the figures 1783 very distinctly. It was sold for a ninepence and the purchaser now refuses five dollars for it.

DUCKVILLE.—The singing class at Duckville, under the direction of H. J. Barrett, will give a concert of vocal music on Saturday evening, March 17. The services of the Holyoke Glee Club, under the direction of Mr. James Richards, is engaged for the evening. A "blowing out ball" will be given at H. Canterbury's hall next Friday evening.

A LARGE HOG.—Col. Cyrus Knox slaughtered last Wednesday a hog whose live weight was 874 lbs.; dressed, 704. Taking into account that she has had a litter of 11 pigs since October, it can safely be admitted that that was a "regular hog."

SONS OF MALTA IN PALMER.—About a dozen of the youths of this village, duly initiated into the secrets of that august order, *a la* Frank Leslie, gratified our citizens last Monday evening by a procession through the streets of the village, marching and counter-marching to the music of drum and life, for two hours. The Sons enjoyed it and so did the outsiders.

TOWN OFFICERS.—WALLS.—Moderator—Elijah Shaw. Town Clerk—Geo. S. Rogers. Selectmen, assessors, overseers of the poor—1st, Warren Shaw, 2d, Friend C. Smith, 3d, Warren Needham. Treasurer—Geo. S. Rogers. School Committee—John Ricketts. Constable—Lyman A. Fisk. Collector—Joseph W. Royce. Highway Surveyors—J. M. Lyons, B. Needham, W. Needham, A. Squier, C. Stebbins, H. Back. Prudential Committee—E. Shaw, J. W. Royce, J. Lyon, J. Back, C. Stebbins.

THE FESTIVAL.—The festival at the Baptist vestry, on Wednesday evening passed off successfully. Owing to stormy weather there was not so many present as we expected. About two hundred and fifty gathered together and enjoyed themselves "right merrily." Addresses were made by Rev. Leland Howard of Rutland, Vt., and by Rev. Dr. Vaill of Palmer, and selections of sacred music were sung by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Sutcliffe. Three long tables were spread by the ladies in the vestry, and bountifully filled with substantial provisions, and were reset the second time to accommodate all. There being a large quantity of provisions left, the vestry was opened again on Thursday evening, at which a large number were present. The receipts for the two evenings amounted to \$130.

NEW CALORIC ENGINE.—Merrick F. Pease of Ludlow, has made an interesting invention, founded on the principle of centrifugal motion applied to air, which he claims may be made at little expense to warm many of our factories. The principle is novel and quite philosophical. Air is received into a drum, and by the violent rotation of a fan the air becomes highly condensed and is rapidly heated. This heated atmosphere is conveyed by pipes through apartments, continually imparting its caloric. Fresh air is constantly rushing in through perforations in the arbor to fill the vacuum occasioned by centrifugal action. Mr. Pease has demonstrated the strength of heated air, by condensing it in a drum with water, which was rapidly raised from a temperature of 60 degrees to 160 degrees Fahrenheit. The theory, if true, is of much practical importance in factories where steam or water power is used, since at a slight diminution of power the caloric engine may be driven, and the building heated with air fuel.

POLICE.—On Thursday of last week, John Cavanaugh of Duckville, was brought before Justice Collins, charged with drunkenness. The crime was proved to the satisfaction of the Justice, and John was ordered to pay a fine of \$3 and costs, amounting in all to \$12.33, which he did and was discharged.

On the next day, James Thompson, colored, was brought before the same justice, charged with the larceny of corn from Mr. Charles Fay of Monson, on the 3d day of April, 1859. Thompson went to Mr. Fay's corn crib in the night, and abstracted three or four bushels of corn, and brought it to Palmer Depot, and sold it one of the Irish shanties. He was tracked the next morning to the place of sale, but he had got his money and left, and before a warrant could be obtained had escaped to Connecticut, and has continued to evade the officer till last Thursday evening, when sheriff Hills captured him. Justice Collins fined him \$5 and costs, amounting to \$12.69 in all, and for want thereof he will have to eat his corn dodgers for the next 30 days at the county's expense.

On Saturday, of the same week, Franklin Cooley of Palmer, was brought before the same justice for fraudulently evading payment of fare upon the Western railroad. Cooley signaled the afternoon freight train from Worcester for Springfield (which has a passenger car attached) at the Brimfield signal station, in order to get a ride to Palmer, and when conductor Smith called upon him for his fare, (only 20 cents) he alleged that he had no money. Justice Collins considered that a man who had no money had no right to stop a train, for the purpose of sponging a ride, and ordered him to pay a fine of \$7 and costs, amounting in all to \$19.44. As Cooley didn't have the "tin" sheriff Hills treated him to another free ride to Springfield, where, under charge of the jailer, he will have plenty of leisure to compute the amount of money he has saved by the operation.

Items from the Ware Standard.

PURCHASED.—J. H. Storrs has purchased the entire property of Lyman Draper in Ware, consisting of his residence, the stone building on Main street known as the "Commercial Exchange," and a parcel of land lying a little out of the village. Mr. Storrs designs to fit up a part of the "Commercial Exchange" for a millinery establishment. Success to him.

FAIR.—The ladies of the Unitarian society are to have a fair on Thursday evening next, at their vestry, for the purpose of raising means to repair the steeple of their church. As the contemplated repairs must interest others not members of that society, we hope they may meet with ample success in the enterprise, and that our citizens will lend a helping hand for the "public good."

TEMPERANCE.—At the quarterly meeting of the Eastern Hampshire Temperance Union, recently held in Granby, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved.—That we, the friends of this Union, think the traffic in intoxicating liquors can be stopped, when the friends of temperance shall put forth determined and united action, using equal shrewdness and zeal with those engaged in this accursed trade; and that now is the time for simultaneous action in this great work.

Resolved.—That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be sent to the Vice President in each town with a request that the best friends of temperance be consulted, and action taken immediately.

TOWN MEETING.—At the annual town meeting in Ware last Monday, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Moderator, Otis Lane; Selectmen, Samuel H. Phelps, George H. Gilbert, Lucas Gibbs; Town Clerk, Stephen B. Witherell; Assessors, Francis De Witt, Seth Pierce, Thomas Sherman; Treasurer, Addison Sanford; School Committee, three years, W. S. B. Hopkins, Esq.; Constable, Samuel R. Fletcher; Collector, Isaac N. Lewis; Highway Surveyors, District No. 1, Ambrose Blair; No. 2, Dwight Bliss; No. 3, William Snell; No. 4, Thomas Sherman; No. 5, John H. Pepper; No. 6, Daniel Sanford; No. 7, A. J. Harwood; No. 8, Nathan Conney; No. 9, William Andrus; Surveyors of Lumber, George A. Green, John H. Pepper, Perry Cheever; Field Drivers, Hiram Brown, Emory Ball; Pound Keeper, Joshua P. Crockett. \$9,500 were raised for town purposes, as follows: For highways \$1,500, common schools 2,200, high school 900, paupers 900, new roads and bridges 1000, town debt 1000, contingencies 2000. From the foregoing we have reason to expect taxes will be nearly as high as last year.

MAD HOG FATAL TO INDIANS.—The Topeka (Kansas) Tribune says that several hogs, that were bitten by dogs, and ran mad in consequence, were picked up and eaten by the Kaw Indians, and the effect on them has, in many instances, been, first a swelling of the body and head, then raving and madness followed by death. During the earlier stage of this disease, the impression was that it was the small pox.

A BIT OF ROMANCE.—Of Mazzini is told the following story, that in early life he loved a beautiful woman, who was torn from him by the church, and placed to wither in a convent. He then consecrated his life, through her, and no other passion has supplanted this of his youth. He corresponds with her still, as if they were youthful lovers.

THE RHODE ISLAND BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The Rhode Island House of Representatives, after a protracted struggle, passed the bill establishing the boundary line between that State of Massachusetts, as agreed upon by the council of the two States. The vote stood 34 to 27.

THE HUNGARIAN.—The number of those lost in the Hungarian is now supposed to have been less than one hundred. The wrecked goods are floating ashore, but only three bodies have been found.

SCIENCE OF A WIDOW.—Mrs. Alice S. Brown, a widow lady residing in Georgiaville, R. I., committed suicide on Thursday last week, by hanging herself to a bed post.

ELOPEMENT.—Wm. H. Candy, a musician at Boston, has eloped with a California widow, leaving a wife and child to suffer for his rascality. Those widows are dangerous.

LUCKY CHURCH.—A little church in Blairsville, Pa., has lately fallen prey to a collection of paintings, nine in number, from Munich, Germany. They compose what is called the "Stillenger Gallery," and are, valued at \$75,000.

THE CANADAS.—The Canadian Parliament, which met on the 28th ult., will discuss the dissolution of the Union—the Canadian Union; which is colonial, and not ours, which is national.

A CHIEF OF THE OLD BLOCK.—Young Joe Smith, who is a son of the Prophet, has received a call from some of the Mormons to set up an opposition to Brigham Young.

A WHITE BOY, TWENTY YEARS OF AGE, deliberately murdered a colored woman in Baltimore, on Sunday afternoon, by shooting her in her own doorway.

A SILLY FOOL.—Jephtha Horde, a young married man in Otsego, N. Y., recently drowned himself for love of his wife's sister, whom he had seen only once.

LARGE FISH.—A pickerel, caught in Chautauque Lake near Jamestown, about twenty-eight miles south of Lake Erie, N. Y., weighed 28 lbs.

A WICKED CITY.—The Memphis Appeal says that twenty murders were committed in that city in 1859, and that the perpetrators of fifteen have not yet been discovered.

FAST DAY IN CONNECTICUT.—Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has appointed Friday, April 6, for a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME X.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860.

NUMBER 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

—BY—

FISK & GORP.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRAIGHT IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months 15 Cents; for three months 8 Cents.

ADVERTISING.—The space occupied by two lines of advertising type constitutes a square. For one square, one week, 75 cents; for two or three weeks, \$1.00. For each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Legal advertising 20 per cent. in advance of these rates. Special and ordinary notices 10 cents per line. A discount made to yearly advertisers. Transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

JOHN FRANKLIN, of nearly every description, and in the latest styles, promptly executed.

EARLY VEGETABLES.

Many farmers are deterred from attempting to produce very early vegetables, by an erroneous idea that the making of a hot-bed is a complicated and difficult operation, while it is just as simple as making a hill of corn. Every man who has a garden, of whatever size, if he will once try the experiment of making a hot-bed, will, we venture to predict, find the task so easy and the result so satisfactory, that he will never forego the luxury afterwards. All that is necessary is to make a pile of horse manure 2 1/2 feet in depth, with the top level or sloping a little to the South, then set a rough frame, made of four boards nailed together at the corners, upon the bed of manure, fill the frame with 6 inches of garden soil and cover with a window of glass. Any old window will answer the purpose, but it is better to have the bars of the sash run only one way, and to have the glass laid in the manner of shingles.

The best plants to force are tomatoes and cabbages, which may be transplanted from the hot-bed to the open ground without any trouble. We have removed tomatoes when they were in blossom, and had them all live. If melons or cucumbers are forced, they should be planted in flower pots, and in transplanting them you turn the pot over upon your open hand and give it a gentle thump, when the earth comes out in solid lump and the roots are not disturbed in the least. While the plants are growing they should be watered frequently, and in warm days the sash should be raised a few inches to give the plants air. We have found the growing of plants under glass, from a small hot-bed, four feet by six, up to a large grapey for raising the black Hamburg and Franginette grapes, the most satisfactory of all horticultural operations. Having the control of the climate, both in heat and moisture, the plants can be made to grow with a vigor which they rarely if ever exhibit in the open air. A hot-bed should be made from four to six weeks before the time for planting corn.—*Scientific American.*

THE INJUSTICE OF SLAVERY.

Mr. Theodore Tilton, in the Independent, narrates an interesting story of a colored man named Edward Bachus, now sixty-three years of age, who was born a slave in Hardy county, in the great State which has the double honor of being the "mother of Presidents" and the mother of slaves. He was the son of a native African woman, who was kidnapped on the coast of Africa and brought to this country in a slave ship. The child, before he was five years old, was sold three times—twice with his mother and the third time away from her. At the third purchase, the price of his body was paid in specie, which was counted out upon the grass, under a green tree. The money was afterwards spent to buy a tract of land in Ross county, Ohio, on the "Big Bottoms" of the Scioto River. "Since I have been free," says the venerable man, "I have lived in Ohio, and have walked many a time over this very piece of ground. Last year it was covered with corn—a great field of four hundred and eighty acres, without a single cross fence to divide it. But," he added, "no ear of all the crop fell to my share." The incident strikingly illustrates how much faster, during the last fifty years, land in Ohio has risen in value than slaves in Virginia.—The old man is now in the city of Brooklyn, laboring to raise the necessary funds for the redemption of one of his children, a young woman twenty years of age, the only one at present left in bondage.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Young man pay attention. Don't be a loafer—don't call yourself a loafer—don't keep loafer's company—don't hang about loafing places. Better work than sit around day after day, or stand about corners with your hands in your pockets. Better for your own health—better for your own prospects. Bustle about if you mean to have anything to bustle about for. Many a poor physician has obtained a real patient by riding after an imaginary one. A quire of blank paper, tied with red tape, carried under a lawyer's arm, may procure him his first case and make his fortune. Such is the world; to him that hath shall be given. Quit dreaming and complaining; keep busy and mind your chances.

THE EXPENSE OF IDLENESS.—Few people ever seem to be aware how expensive a thing is idleness. It is narrated of Montaigne, that in making up his usual account for his own personal disbursements, he always added, "Item—for my abominable habit of idleness one thousand lives." And if a man of business will calmly sit down and estimate the valuable time he has unnecessarily wasted, even the most active will be apt to shudder at his thoughtless extravagance. If no person were to waste a moment in idleness which could be employed in labor without detriment to health, or mental improvement, how many absolutely impoverished people would then be left in the world! How many hospitals less would society require! How strangely diminished the number of almshouses and penitentiaries.

MACAULAY'S FATHER.—Macaulay's father was the son of a Scottish Presbyterian minister. His mother was a schoolmistress at Bristol. Her maiden name was Mills; she was the daughter of a Quaker, and being trained under the care of the Misses Moore (Hannah Moore and her sisters) was an accomplished and instructed woman for her class. Thus, says an English writer, by distant streams, the blood of professors in two of the most severe and chastened seats in Europe, Covenanters and Quakers, met in the veins of the wonderful boy.

ORIGINAL. A Sunny Memory.

'Twas a beautiful day in July,
The roses had bloomed and were dying;
No cloud was obscuring the sky,
And the light on the valley was lying.

The summer, all gorgeous and glowing,
Her mantle had thrown on the hills,
And the trees kept time in their growing,
With the song of the murmuring rills.

Away o'er the velvet meadow,
With bonnet, and basket, and book,
I sped with my trusty dog Fido,
Adown by the silvery brook.

I gathered my lap full of flowers,
And sat in Dame Nature's arm-chair,
All covered with green mossy velvet—
A pattern exceedingly rare.

We clambered along up the hill-side,
And stopped in the shadows to rest,
Till the hour was long past the noon-tide,
And the sun was away in the west.

Then home from our summer day's ramble,
All alone in the twilight dim,
I thought of the briar and bramble,
And the path on the river's brim.

And now 'mid the cold of December,
When the snow-fakes fall from the sky,
I love in my heart to remember,
That beautiful day in July.

Staford, Ct. CORA.

ENVY.

The lion craved the fox's art:
The fox the lion's force and heat;
The cock implored the pigeon's flight,
Whose wings were rapid, strong and light;
The pigeon strength of wing despised,
And the cock's matchless valor prized.
The fishes wished to graze the plain,
The beasts to swim beneath the main.
Thus envious of another's state,
Each blamed the partial hand of fate.—Gay.

THE

CLIPPER SHIP FLYING CLOUD.

A LOVE STORY.

Helen May, a beautiful blue-eyed girl of sweet sixteen, resided as a domestic servant in the house of Joseph Stevens, Esq., New York, and her especial duty was to attend and wait upon his two daughters, Amelia and Eveline, who were very much attached to her, and who, in the absence of company, treated her more like a companion than a servant. Their brother Robert, a bold, dashing young man of twenty, a clerk in his father's counting room, was also very partial to her. At first sight he was agreeably impressed by her beauty, and this impression was confirmed by her artlessness and buoyancy of spirits. Before she had been in the house six months, he could not conceal from his sisters that he loved her, in spite of himself, and was determined to marry her when he attained his majority, regardless of consequences. This intelligence was, of course, communicated by his sisters to his father and mother, who remonstrated against his infatuation. But with all the ardor of an open nature, he boldly declared that life without her would cease to be a blessing. Believing him infatuated, they decided to discharge the fair Helen and have her privately removed out of the State, hoping thereby to recall the affections of their wayward son. But before they could do this, Helen left their house without notice, and went where they knew not where. Though Robert loved her, he had not made any declaration of his affections to her, nor did he intend to do so until he was in a position to marry her at once. Like many other handsome young men who have good opinions of themselves, he never dreamed of the possibility of a refusal, or that she would take any step without first consulting him. His mortification, therefore, when he heard that she had left, was humiliating to his self-conceit. Yet he was more desperately in love with her than ever, and neglected his business searching for her. He reproached himself again and again for not having declared his love when he first felt it, and for not having secured her in return. Not only did he search himself, but he employed the police to aid him, and was at last successful. He met her himself in Broadway, and was so rejoiced that he approached her without ceremony, as if she were his equal and a familiar acquaintance.

"Dear Helen," he exclaimed, "I am so happy in having met you at last. I have been looking for you everywhere since you left our house."

"Well, Mr. Robert," she replied, half laughing, "now you have found me, what do you want?"

"To tell you, Helen, that I love you, that I want to marry you, and that I can't live without you. Now will you have me 'for better or worse' but mind, you must be content with small fare, for my father has threatened to discharge me if I marry you. I don't care for that, if you will consent. Say, will you be mine?"

"Indeed, Mr. Robert, you are in a great hurry; but if you really love me, you must be content to wait a year at least, for I am going stewardess in the ship Flying Cloud, which will sail for San Francisco in a few days."

"You must not go, Helen; I will not let you go; you shall stop at home and make me happy."

"You are too positive, Mr. Robert. I repeat, that I am going stewardess in the Flying Cloud."

"Then," said he, "I shall go too. I will prevail upon my father to send me to San Francisco for the benefit of my health, for I am lovesick. I will be a passenger with you. At San Francisco we will be married. How will that suit you, Helen?"

Not at all, sir," she replied, proudly. "If your father dislike me, it would be deceiving him to procure money to pay your passage in a ship simply because I happened to be in her. Are you afraid of labor? Do you think yourself better than the girl you propose to make your wife?"

"What do you suggest then?" he inquired eagerly.

"I suggest nothing," she replied: "I only point out the impropriety of your attempting to deceive your family. I do not even say that I appreciate your declaration of love."

"O, Helen, say that you love me, and I will do anything you propose."

"You know nothing about me, sir. How ridiculous, therefore, to think of throwing yourself away on a servant girl!"

"I know you are good, Helen, and that is all I want to know. Tell me that you love me, and I will follow you to the ends of the earth."

While talking, they walked down to the ship, and there Helen, instead of answering his last question or making any proposition, made him good bye, and walked on board. He would have followed, but she waved him back with her hand as she stepped upon the deck.

The clipper ship Flying Cloud, Captain J. P. Creesy, was a magnificent ship of 1612 tons register, bound on her first voyage to San Francisco. Her commander was a noble type of the American shipmaster, a man who had passed through the various grades of his arduous profession with honor and distinction, and was every way qualified to take charge of the most beautiful merchant ship in the world. Above the medium height, well developed in body and accomplished in mind, he was a fit companion for princes. But he was as stern in discipline as he was fearless in danger. Neither officers nor men dared to call in question the propriety of his orders; but he was kind to the sick, and gave his men watch and watch whenever the duties of the ship would permit. The day of her departure arrived, and she was towed to sea, accompanied by a large number of distinguished ship-owners and others, who wished to behold her under canvass. As the wind was fair, sail was made upon her as she went down, and before she cleared the Hook, such was her speed through the water, that she seemed to tow the steamers which were fast alongside. When the pilot left, she filled away, cheered by her friends to the echo, which her tars returned, manning the rigging at the same time. Numerous vessels were in the offing, which had sailed before her, but she came up with them, as if they had been at anchor, and passed them one after the other, and soon led the fleet.

When the watches were chosen, the fair stewardess was standing in the cabin door, and saw her lover, Robert Stevens, in the garb of a common sailor, among the men. As he passed to the starboard side, having been appointed to the captain's watch, she caught his eye, and smiling sweetly, raised her hand to her lips in token of recognition. He had shipped as a landsman, having paid the shipping-master handsomely to procure him a place on board. Hard as the prospect was before him, that sweet smile sent a thrill of pleasure through his soul that more than compensated for all the toils and privations of his last voyage.

The wind continued fair and freshened day by day, stretching the new rigging, to set up which, and to put the ship to rights, required all hands on deck every day. Capt. Creesy was up day and night, except at meals, for the first week, superintending everything himself, and afterward, when he ventured to take some rest, his orders to the mates were:—"Make as much sail as you please, but don't start a ropeyarn, to shorten any, without my orders."

As hard work was easily learned, and as Bob was ambitious to please, and not afraid to ask for information, he made good progress, for a green hand, and was personally encouraged by the captain. Among the crew there were several hind-liners and beach-combers, who felt inclined to be noisy at night, kept on deck so long; but the captain walked boldly among them and told them plainly that while there was necessary work to do, that it should be done, and that, too, without growling. His own untiring example and determined resolution convinced the refractory sailors that they had to do with a man who would stand no nonsense; so they made a virtue of necessity by performing their duty cheerfully.

On the seventeenth day after leaving New York she crossed the Equator—the quickest run from New York on record; and so busy had been all hands during this time, that Bob had not been able to exchange a word with his sweetheart. While crossing the South-east Trades, near the latitude of Rio Janeiro, a sail was seen from the masthead at daylight, topsails dipping in the horizon, and three points on the weather bow, standing on the same track. On board the Flying Cloud all drawing sail, from the topgallant sails downward, were set; the wind was too fresh for the royals and flying jib, and there was quite a heavy sea running, the spray of which flew in a heavy stream over the gangway; but forward she was as dry as the deck below, for she cut through the rolling swell without raising a ripple under her bow. Hand over hand she came up with the sail ahead, which proved to be the French frigate Armide, of 44 guns, bound to the Pacific. She was a noble looking vessel, and stood up to her work like a man, but she was full forward, compared to the Flying Cloud, and rolled with the water before her like surf upon a lee shore; still, she sailed fast, going between nine and ten knots, close hauled. Not only did the Flying Cloud forelead, but weather her at the same time, crossing her wake and eating her out of the wind like a pilot boat. Up went the stripes and stars to her mizen peak, as she neared the frigate, and the latter, in response, displayed the tri-color and signaled that she wished to speak. The Flying Cloud was now ahead, and to windward, about a mile and a half distant, and by edging away gradually, could easily have crossed the frigate's bow, and thus have sailed around her; but Capt. Creesy, with the true spirit of a courteous sailor, took in his spanker and staysails, hauled the courses up, squared his yards, and bounded before the breeze, steering to cross the stranger's stern. Grandly she rolled from side to side, rising and falling with every passing wave and cutting her bow clean, without raising a ripple under her bow. The water, like a running stream, passed under her forefoot, raising her bow, as she bounded onward. Capt. Creesy was standing in the larboard quarter-boat, as she crossed the frigate's stern, and in answer to her hail, stated, among other particulars, that he was twenty-seven days from New York.

"Impossible!" responded the Frenchman; "I am forty-seven from Brest. Have you a propeller?"

Capt. Creesy gave several New York papers, of the day of sailing, on board the frigate, in confirmation of the date of his departure, and in reply to the inquiry about a propeller, pointed to his sails, and said, "These alone are my propellers."

The officers of the frigate were gazing in wonder over her stern and quarter, while the crew shifted from side to side, as the Flying Cloud passed to leeward and ranged alongside, within easy hailing distance. At a wave of her captain's hand, the clipper's yards were braced up, her jib and spanker set, and obedient to her helm, up she came to the wind, sailing side-by-side with the frigate. Though her courses were up and stay-sails down, and her set sails often becalmed by those of the frigate, she still ranged ahead, requiring her mizen topsail to be kept partly aback, in order to maintain a speaking position. Thus the two vessels kept company fifteen minutes, when the captain of the frigate courteously informed Capt. Creesy that he could not detain him longer, presuming he was anxious to make the best of the breeze. Again Capt. Creesy waved his hand, his ship's yards were thrown aback, gradually the clipper lost side, the frigate ranged ahead, her crew cheered, which was answered by three cheers and one more from the Flying Cloud, which, for a moment appeared to stand still, with all her sails aback. The Frenchman fully appreciated this graceful act of courtesy, for he honored the captain with a salute of nine guns. Had Capt. Creesy been a vain, ignorant man, puffed up with the idea that the Yankees can beat the world and "the rest of mankind," he could easily have crossed the Frenchman's bow when he first kept off, have ranged alongside on the starboard tack, speaking as he passed, and then again hauled in her wake and stood to windward, tacked in her wake and stood to windward, sailing around her, to show his superiority; but he pursued the manly course from first to last. When well clear of the frigate, he filled away, set all drawing sail, and passed to windward like a pilot-boat, as his ship could lie a point higher than the frigate, owing to her great length, which permitted her yards to be braced more acutely than the frigate. By sunset the frigate's topgallant sails were barely in sight from the clipper's masthead. Every vessel on the same course was overhauled and passed with ease, from the time she left New York until she reached her destination.

Bob, when he came on board, was a slender young man, of fair, delicate complexion; but now, by hard work and good, healthy food, was robust and dark as an Indian. Sometimes he had an opportunity to converse with Helen, who cheered him, praising his improved appearance.

"When we reach San Francisco, Helen," he inquired, "will you have me?"

"I will tell you that," but this much I will say, that you are far dearer to me now than when you were in your father's house, surrounded by all that wealth could procure. I love to see the gradual development of your spirit of self-reliance, because it will do more for us, should we be united, than all the wealth you might inherit from your father."

This was the most cheering declaration she had yet made to him, and he felt comparatively happy, hoping she would be his at the end of the voyage. He had a few hundred dollars with him, and this sum he thought would enable him to start in some business by which he could make a living.

The ship doubled Cape Horn with a spanking breeze, and made a glorious run to the Equator, but afterward she encountered light, variable winds, which kept all hands on the move in trimming sails, to meet the changing winds. Captain Creesy was ever on the alert—night and day his voice was heard directing every movement; there was little rest, forward or aft. At last he was favored with a breeze, and once more the gallant clipper dashed along, the pride and wonder of her crew. After a run of eighty-nine days and twenty hours, she entered the port of San Francisco, having made the shortest passage on record—a passage which has not yet been equalled by any ship in twelve hours less time, and these two still stand alone.

All hands left the ship but Bob, and he only remained because Helen restrained him. In vain he urged her to leave; she replied that she did not like the place and would not live in it.

"What do you intend to do, then?" he eagerly inquired.

"Perform the voyage in the ship," she replied, "and then I promise you my hand as well as my heart."

Sincere as well as ardent, he said that he would be guided entirely by her counsel, since she had given him the assurance of happiness at the end of the voyage. While the ship remained in port they made up for lost time by going through a regular course of love, without any one to observe them or to interfere with their bliss.

The ship went to China; she passed Honolulu in eight days after sailing from San Francisco—the shortest run on record—and made the whole passage to Hong Kong in a few hours less than thirty days. In due time she arrived at New York, having established her reputation as the fastest vessel in the world.

"Now," said Bob, who lingered behind after all hands had left, "now, my dear Helen, I claim the fulfillment of your promise; you must be mine."

"And so I shall, dear Robert," she replied, kissing him—the first favor of the kind she had conferred; but you must have patience for a few days, until we receive our wages and make some preparations for house-keeping. Do you intend to pay your respects to your parents?"

"Not Helen, until we are married; and as regards housekeeping and such matters, I know nothing about them; you must direct me in these."

When the ship was paid off, they went to Boston, at Helen's suggestion, and were married by Father Taylor, in a snug little house, which was plainly but neatly furnished, suitable for laboring people.

"Here," said Helen, when they were alone, "we will be happy. You can work upon the wharves and I shall my needle, and by these means we may make a comfortable living."

"But, dearest Helen," he half remonstrated, "I will endeavor to be reconciled to my family, and in that event I shall be able to support you like a lady. It is for your sake; not for my own, that I wish to raise you to a position worthy my love."

"For my sake, then, Robert," she replied, "work for your own living and be independent of your family. For, unless I am mistaken, your father would not feel honored by your alliance to me, and would hesitate before he forgave you. Let us, therefore, depend upon ourselves."

Devotedly attached to his young wife, he acquiesced in her suggestions; but he sent a letter to his father, by the hand of a personal friend, informing him of his marriage, and requested that he would send him some money. The father made no reply, so Robert went to work like a man. Times were good; the California trade was in its glory, and laboring men had fair compensation for their work. After a day's hard labor, he was cheered by the pleasant conversation of his wife, and slept the quiet sleep of an easy conscience. Day by day his happiness seemed to increase. Helen was all the world to him and he to her. They had abundance of everything for their comfort, and were able to give to those who were less fortunate than themselves. Robert wondered that hard labor could produce so much happiness.

"How much better, dear Ellen," he said, "we enjoy ourselves, than those in the upper walks of life, who, notwithstanding all their wealth, are continually seeking for happiness and never find it."

"I am glad, Robert," she replied, "that you have made this discovery; but continued labor is not of this world. We are contented now, because we have constant employment, with fair remuneration, and enjoy good health; but let sickness or the lack of labor make their appearance, then we should feel differently. True, we should not love less, but anxiety and suffering would fill many a corner in our hearts where love at present reigns supremely."

"Do not let us borrow trouble, Helen. We are happy now, thank God."

They mingled freely with their neighbors; attended the Bethel on Sunday; took part in its prayer and class meetings, its sewing circles and other benevolent associations, and were deservedly esteemed by all with whom they had intercourse.

About a year after their marriage, Helen requested her husband to accompany her to Long Island, to visit her sister. Up to this time she had made no allusion to her family; and her husband, supposing they were poor people, out of delicacy, never questioned her concerning them, nor did he now, but proposed to accompany her.

When they landed on Long Island they were met by a young woman, who embraced Helen and shook hands with her husband. It was twilight at the time, in the height of summer; the weather was warm, but clear and beautiful, tempered by a fresh breeze from the westward, and they walked to a cottage half hidden among trees.

"This is a lovely place," said Robert, as they passed through the garden, "to whom does it belong?"

"I have had charge of it," replied Mary May, Helen's sister, "about two years, and almost consider myself its owner by right of possession; at least I am mistress of it at present, and therefore bid my friends welcome."

The sisters occupied most of the evening in talking over their own little affairs; but their conversation all related to scenes in the humble walks of life, leaving the impression upon Robert's mind that they were favored domestic servants, and that Mary had been left in charge of the house, by its owner, as she had represented.

At an early hour the next morning, accompanied by his wife, he walked out to view the place by the light of the rising sun. Everything they saw revealed the cultivated taste of the proprietor. The location, near the margin of the Sound, its pleasure grounds, its gardens, and the beautiful architecture of the house, were all parts of a lovely picture. Having ranged the grounds a couple of hours, they returned to the house, or rather castellated cottage, and Helen conducted him through its apartments, which were furnished in elegant style. In passing through the picture gallery, Robert pointed to a painting, which was half concealed by gauze, and said that it bore a striking resemblance to Helen.

"So it ought," she replied sadly, "for it is the portrait of my mother."

"Of your mother, Helen, and in this place?"

"Yes, Robert, in this place. It was here she passed many pleasant years of her life, and it was here she died."

Withdrawing a screen, she pointed to another large painting.

"Here, Robert, you see pictures of my father, mother, my sister and myself. I was only ten years old when they were painted."

"Helen, you surprise me!" said her husband, looking at her earnestly in the face; "please explain; I am bewildered."

The explanation is very easy and simple. My sister and myself are the daughters of the late John May, who died three years ago. This property is mine, and here I propose we shall live, if it suit you; if not, we have another house in New York, and a third upon the banks of the Hudson, either of which we may reside. My sister Mary, who is still single, will live with us. When these facts are communicated to your family, they will doubtless condescend to answer the letter which contains the information. We have much wealth, Robert, and must try and do good with it. Now I will enlighten you in relation to my strange conduct. In leaving the Italian opera in New York, between two and three years ago, you were accosted by a man who implored you, for God's sake, to give him something to furnish a starving family with food. You gave him ten dollars; he kissed your hand and blessed you. A young man, who was with you, laughed outright, saying you were foolish, and that the man was an impostor. 'I'll bet you fifty dollars to the contrary,' was your prompt reply. 'Done,' said your companion; 'now for the proof.' Your carriage was driven after the man—you took him with you—went to his house, and found matters worse than he had represented. The bet was turned over to him; but you did not stop here. You paid his debts and put him in the way of making a living. These facts were communicated to me by the man himself. I witnessed the first part of the scene myself, and from that moment I loved you well, but I was also determined to love you wisely. With that object in view, I encouraged your sister's service, and soon discovered that you were deficient in self-reliance and self-denial. To teach you these, and test your love, I undertook the voyage in the Flying Cloud, aided by Mrs. Creesy, who, you know, accompanied her husband. Compelling you to labor along-shore was but a continuation of your schooling, which I intended you should have prosecuted another year; but the death of the agent who had the management of our property, required my presence here, and has prematurely closed your education. You must now be your own agent."

"Dear Helen," he replied, "where could you have learned all this worldly wisdom? What you have stated about my self-reliance, &c., is too true. I had been supplied with everything, and therefore had no occasion to think for myself; but now I can appreciate the value of your instruction."

"It was a common remark of my father," she said, "that anything easily acquired was carelessly squandered, and that, if we wished to appreciate the value of a thing, we must labor for it. We have labored for each other—you in your way, and I in mine—hence we can each appreciate the value of the other's love."

They had resided on Long Island a year, when a yachting party, composed of ladies and gentlemen, landed opposite their cottage and were invited to partake of their hospitality. A storm sprang up in the evening, and the party remained with them during the night. Among the guests, Robert recognized all the members of his father's family; but as he had outgrown their recollection, he permitted them to depart without revealing himself. Subsequently, however, his father discovered who he was, and condescended to be reconciled to him, for he was rich. Such is the power of gold. But Robert and Helen, who still live, are happy in themselves and diffuse that happiness to others who require their aid, and by so doing are "laying up treasures in Heaven," which are of more value than the formal friendship of those who worship the "golden calf."—*Boston Traveller.*

A MOST AMUSING INCIDENT IN THE WAR IN ITALY.

"After the battle of Magenta," says an Austrian Lieutenant in the Mainzer Volksblatt, "when the Austrians were compelled to evacuate Milan, it happened that a small troupe of Croats were entirely separated from their comrades in the heart of the city, and thus were left behind to effect their own retreat. Their situation, it may be supposed, was not a very pleasant one. For, finding themselves cut off from the main body, without an interpreter or guide to direct them through the labyrinth of streets and thoroughfares, with which the great capital of the Lombards abounds, they must inevitably have fallen victims to the popular fury had not Divine Providence so disposed them in their errand course they should meet a young physician of the Austrian staff, who had both the tact and the courage to become their leader. No sooner had they told him of their embarrassment than he immediately offered to put himself at their head, and lead them out of the city. Accordingly, under this new captain they fearlessly began their retrograde march. But the Milanese having become aware in the meantime, that these unlucky birds of Croats had lost their way and were now fairly caged, instantly sounded the alarm, and began to give chase. 'The Croats!' 'Death to the Croats!'—such was the fearful cry of the populace, as they ran together from all directions to intercept the flight of the brave little band, and to avenge in their blood their country's wrongs. From the streets, from the windows, from the roofs and balconies of the adjoining house, missiles of every description, from the brickbat to the rifle-ball, came pouring down upon them so that, at length, they were obliged to halt and face the enemy, if they wished to die like brave soldiers, with wounds upon their breasts and not upon their backs only. Neither were they willing to let themselves be quietly shot down like a flock of timid deer or canaries; no, they were determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible, if they could not succeed in putting their way through the midst of the enemy. At the command of their leader, they levelled their muskets, they put the finger to the trigger, they took the deadly aim, and they were now ready to explode, when lo! the folding doors of a neighboring female school were thrown open, and out came a swarm of little girls who, unacquainted with the nature of the turmoil, and unconscious of the danger that surrounded them, skipped merrily into the open area between the Croats and the Milanese, to enjoy their recreation hour after school. At this moment a thought crossed the mind of the commanding doctor, which saved both the lives of his soldiers and that of many a Milanese. For, instead of giving the word to fire, he ordered them to throw down their muskets and to seize every one of the young girls from among the crowd, and to put her flitting about in front of them, and to put her upon his arm for his own protection. The order was executed in an instant, and on that memorable day of the Austrian retreat from Milan, astonished Italy saw a counter-piece to that famous rape of the Sabine maidens, which eventually proved so beneficial both to the ravishers and to the parents of the ravished. For, like the unwedded youths of Rome under Romulus, so the unwedded warriors of Croatia, under their Austrian Emperor, were seen each with a pretty little Milanese belle in his arms, hurrying down the street in precipitate flight, and leaving the terror-stricken spectators time to recover from their amazement at this bold and unexpected coup de main. They soon, however, comprehended the meaning of the stratagem, and laughing most heartily, they followed the flying kidnappers to the gates of the city, without ever daring to send after them a single hail or any other missile. Arrived there, the Croats put down the gentle burden of their guardian angels, who had so effectually protected them in their greatest danger, and kissing them with emotions of gratitude, they beckoned to them to return to their homes, whilst they themselves hastened away along the plain, amid the shouts and huzzas of the exulting Milanese."

Sidney Smith compares the whistle of a locomotive to the squeal of an attorney, when Satan first gets him.

No man knows one white more about God than he possesses of His.

Two Applicants for One Heart.—The Meunard (Ill.) Index tells a story of two swains of that place, who recently made application to the proper official for a license to marry the same woman, both applications being made within five minutes of each other. No. 1 was to be married on Tuesday, and No. 2 on Thursday. Which won?

Southern Fisheries.—The North Carolina fisheries promise to be better this season than for years. The Albemarle steamers, on a late trip were so laden down with shad taken in the Sound, that they were unable to take a bale of cotton on board.

Totally Blind.—The young man in Buffalo, who had vitrol thrown in his eyes by a young lady whom he had jilted, has become hopelessly blind. He had better lose his sight by such a rixen, than all his worldly happiness by marrying her.

Queer Cause for Insanity.—A colored barber at Gloucester, Mass., has become insane in consequence of the interference, by friends, of the plans that he had formed in connection with a frail feminine.

Hart Fighting.—The Spaniards lost 200 men in consequence of a sortie by the garrison of Melilla, which number of casualties shows that the fighting must have been hard. Melilla is one of the Spanish places in Morocco, and this intelligence is rather confused.

Orphans by the Lawrence Calamity.—The number of children who have been made orphans by the recent calamity at Lawrence is fifteen, who will receive aid from the Relief Fund. The total amount of subscriptions to that fund is \$45,000.

Seward's Speech is being distributed gratuitously about the streets of New York city, by a numerous corps of men and boys. The Republican Central Committee defrays the expenses.

Quiet Election.—During the election in Montreal for Mayor, they had out horses, foot and artillery to keep the voting populace properly intimidated.

Female Thief Caught.—Eleanor J. W. Rodgers, a young and interesting woman, was arrested at Newport, R. I., on Monday, on a charge of stealing, and about \$500 worth of stolen articles were found in her possession.

More Reputation.—The city of Alton, Ill., through its Council, has taken action to repudiate \$200,000 of bonds issued by it to aid the construction of the Terre Haute and Alton and Chicago, and St. Louis and Alton railroads.

A Ban Laid.—It is reported that the Charleston Courier has been sued for damages, relating stated that Dan. Sickles had become religious. The damage is that religion would spoil him for another run in his district.

Sent to Prison.—Young Lane, the Fulton (N. Y.) Bank defaulter, was sent off to Sing Sing, on Monday, to work out his sentence of three years and six months' imprisonment in that institution.

She Must Pay.—The Superior Court of Connecticut has decided that the city of New London must pay the bonds issued for the benefit of the New London, Williamamantic and Palmer Railroad.

Books with Gifts.—We would call attention to the advertisement of G. G. Evans & Co., of Boston, who offer to furnish books to the million at extraordinary bargains.

A Large Hog.—They are boasting of a hog in Boston that weighs 1218 pounds. We have seen some pretty large hogs that weighed less than 150 pounds.

Majority Claimed.—The speakers at a Democratic Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, claimed 35,000 majority for their ticket in October next.

Fast Day in Connecticut.—This year, they are to have Fast Day on Friday, which is hanging day. They mean to tie the day fast to their memories by gloomy associations.

Price of a Legislator.—The price of a Legislator varies—first quality sells at \$30,000; middling \$5,000; inferior \$3,000—that is if the Buffalo Courier tells the truth when it says votes are openly purchased at the above sums, and that Senators and Assembly men have their specified price for supporting given measures.

A Smart Boy.—A few days ago, a boy, ten years of age, returning from school, near Conemaugh, Pa., saw a large rock on the railroad track, when, taking a little red cap that his sister wore, he raised it, and ran waving it up the road, along which a train was then thundering. The train was fortunately arrested in time, or the consequences must have been fearful.

New York to be Swart.—A contract has been concluded with the proprietor of a street-sweeping machine, by which he agrees to keep the whole city of New York thoroughly clean for one year for the sum of \$300,000.

Liberal.—Three gentlemen of Connecticut have each contributed \$1000, towards the endowment of Oak College, Sandwich Island.

Stockless Feet.—Two centuries ago not one person in a hundred wore stockings.

The Liver Pills.—The Liver Pills of Dr. M'Lane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So efficacious were they in all cases of Liver Complaint, that they became famous, and attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They act with great certainty and regularity; the patient almost immediately feels the dispersion of his disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some this effect is almost miraculous, frequently experiencing immediate relief, after having for months resorted to drugs and medicines of another description, in vain. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are often frightful in character. Those who experience any of the preliminary symptoms of this dangerous and complicated disease, should at once procure a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, and perhaps, thereby, be saved a world of misery.

A couple of Hingham girls seriously punished a male flirt, one day last week, who had been trilling with their divided affections, by means of a conspiracy which was not creditable to either of them. They "got" him so closely he could not escape, and made a spectacle of him which was very sad.

Fast Day.—Thursday, April 6, is the day appointed by the Governor for the annual Fast in this State.

A CARD.—Mr. Editor: Please allow me, through your worthy columns, to respectfully acknowledge the reception of a very agreeable expression of sympathy and friendship, from the M. B. Church and Society in St. Johnsville, by way of "Strike Party," which was as timely and welcome as it was truly a surprise. May the generous donors be reminded that, inasmuch as they "have done it to one of the best," they have done it to him who by love and cheerfulness, a long and grateful remembrance to them. May our Heavenly Father grant that we, as co-workers with Him, may reap an abundant harvest of spiritual good.

Holloway's Pills.—In dyspepsia, gastritis, and all inflammatory and constriptive disorders of the stomach, growing out of indigestion, there is something chemically wrong in the fluids which should dissolve and assimilate the food. These searching Pills, acting upon the gastric juice and upon the bile as chemical agents, restore to the system its solvent properties, and to the other its modifying and tempering qualities. Such seems to be the philosophy of their operation. As regards their almost magical effect in dyspepsia, and all complaints affecting the digestive apparatus and the liver, there can be but one opinion among candid observers.

Among the many apparent trifles continually being brought to the surface from the underworld of the unknown, there are occasionally simple articles existing but little in detail, but whose combined benefits, usefulness and economy of time and money, aggregate on the basis of millions. Such an article is Spalding's Prepared Glue. Its uses, as may be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column, are enumerated, and as its cost is next to nothing, the demand for it is universal. It is prepared with chemicals, and used cold, requiring but little skill or time for its application.

School Songs.—Teacher—Who was the oldest man?
Scholar—Methuselah.
T—How long did he live?
S—Nine hundred and sixty-nine years.
T—Who was the wisest man?
S—Solomon.
T—Who discovered America?
S—Christopher Columbus.
T—Who is the best man?
S—Dr. Hiam.
T—Who?
S—Because he invented the Aromatic Invigorating Spirit, which cures so many of the ills that flesh is heir to.
T—Right, boy; you are right; go up to the head.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long standing cases of Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, while even Consumption itself has yielded to its magic influence, when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

Read the following letter from a highly respectable gentleman:
The following letter received from a gentleman well known in the region of Westfield, Mass.:
WESTFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1857.
S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston:—Gents: I cheerfully give you my testimony, and moreover, am desirous that the public should know the claims which your invaluable preparation of Wistar's Balsam have upon their attention.

About a year since I was attacked with a severe and distressing cough, followed by constipation, night sweats and other symptoms of approaching disease.
At this juncture I procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam, and at once began to mend, and by the time two bottles had been exhausted, I had entirely regained my health and strength. I shall always be in my family. DR. W. G. A. J. Jr., of the firm of Loomis, Lewis & Co., Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston; and for sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; J. W. Crane, Stafford Springs; J. T. & G. A. Brown, Brimfield; S. W. Longley, Belchertown.

50 Years! Dr. S. O. Richardson's, Sherry Wine Bitters has succeeded for the period of half a century in maintaining its supremacy over all other medicines. It gives immediate tone and action to the stomach and bowels, and imparts to the plan of operation, its own attributes, which are never attendant upon an inactive state of the important functions of the body.
The alternative and purifying action of our medicine upon the stomach and bowels, is the means of curing many hopeless diseases, which other medicines have failed to reach; in proof of which we have frequent testimonials from all parts of the country, of our Bitters having cured diseases which have been abandoned by attending physicians; among which are enumerated Scalds, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Salt Rheum, &c. Consumption in its early stages has often been cured by its use. Its unprecedented success, however, is based upon its certain and immediate cure of Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels, for which it is conceded that Dr. Richardson's Bitters has no equal. For sale by Druggists everywhere, and at the Directors office, 51 Haver street, Boston. m10-2m.

HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.—To soothe the irritated action of the stomach and bowels, to stop the shattering constipation and debilitated frame, to draw back from the grave the brink the victim of consuming disease is a noble mission; and this mission Herrick's Remedies are accomplishing wherever they are administered. Pills—Large boxes 25 cents. Plasters on kid 15¢ each. 34-ly.

THE UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY IN CASES OF Whooping Cough.—There is probably no disease of Whooping Cough continued to great length of time by the use of Remedies containing expectorants, which not only aggravate the Cough, but run down the system, making the Cough fatal, or producing Consumption, than by any other cause. This is completely allayed in the Universal Cough Remedy, which contains nothing to produce nausea or purgation; and the Cough subsides naturally while the system is sustained. Results justify this declaration, and all are asked to satisfy themselves by trial. See advertisement.

Great Remedies of the Day. The Tolu Anodyne.

The Great Neuralgic, Nervous Headache and Rheumatic Remedy, and the UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY, for every description of Lung and Throat Complaints.

These Remedies after six years' private use are now fairly before the public. Pamphlets giving a full prospectus of all plans, and testimonials which can in every case be relied on, and to which the proprietors ask the most rigid inquiries, will be found with all dealers. The proprietors in confidence ask all to read the pamphlet, as nothing like justice can be done by advertising, excepting that of utility, which is indispensable.

GENERAL AGENTS: J. W. HENNEVELL & Co., 145 Water Street, Boston. J. & C. Commercial Wharf, New York.

AGENTS—Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; S. W. Longley, Belchertown, and Dealers generally. jan25-6m.

Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam.—This Balsamic compound has become a household fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy.

BORN.—In Stafford Springs, 11th, a Son to HENRY THALL, Esq.
At Ashford, Ct., Feb. 23, a son to E. D. GRANT, formerly of Palmer.

MARRIED.—At Palmer, 15th inst., by Rev. Dr. Vail, assisted by Rev. Mr. Steele of Wilbraham, Mr. SAMUEL M. BLOSS of Wilbraham and Mrs. JULIA A. SHUMAKER of Palmer.

In Ware, 10th ult., by Rev. N. H. Martin, LEWIS LAMBERTSON and ELIZA A., daughter of Joseph Eaton, both of Ware.

In Springfield, 11th, SPENCER BROWN and LAURA NEWPORT.

DIED.—At North Wilbraham, 9th, ASA H. ADAMS, 63, one of the oldest business men in the place, and postmaster from 1841 to 1845.

At Northampton, 9th, BELLE M., 9, daughter of R. Warner, 18th, ANTHONY MERRILL, 30, At Belchertown, on the 4th inst., Mrs. MARIA W. GILMER, only surviving daughter of Dea. A. Weston, aged 41. Confined to her room for 14 months, her sickness was lingering and painful; yet she endured her sufferings with marked cheerfulness. For a long time she seemed to cling fondly to life. She found it most difficult to part with her husband and son; but at length she felt willing to commend them to that God who graciously never fails, and leaving a message for the church of which she is a member, urging them to greater faithfulness, she fell asleep in Jesus.

In Ware, 11th, SAMUEL MACDONER, 72, In Somers, Ct., 11th, LOUIS DIMMOCK, 66, In Holland, 8th, EVERETT D. K., 1 year and 8 months, only child of Francis and Mary E. Wright.

NOTICE.—This day, having given my son, JOHN G. the right to labor or contract, and to collect his dues in his own name, and for his benefit, I shall not pay debts of his contracting after this date. EMELIUS BOND. March 15, 1857-3w.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Real Estate owned by Augustus Makepeace of West Brookfield, a non-resident, is taxed in the tax-list committed to the subscriber, the collector of taxes for the said town of Ware, for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, as follows, viz: A brick house, barn and lot in Ware Village, at the corner of West and Water streets, for State, county, and town taxes, \$19.23 For school district tax, 1.08 The Brakebridge lot, so called, of 10 acres, is taxed 1.02 A lot of land, called the Barlow land, of 22 acres, is taxed 2.83 Total taxes, \$25.08 And if no person shall appear to discharge said taxes on or before the 17th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the house of Mr. Wm. Holbrook, so much of said Estate as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and all necessary intervening charges.

I, N. LEWIS, Collector of Ware. Sw. Wm. Holbrook, March 12, 1857.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.—The Republicans of Palmer are requested to meet at the house of Mr. J. W. Crane, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock, to nominate a board of Town Officers, to be supported at the annual meeting to be held on Monday, March 19, 1857. For order Town Com. Palmer, March 19, 1857-2w.

CONCERT! THE SINGING CLASS of Duexville, under the direction of H. J. Barrett, will give a Concert of Vocal Music on Saturday evening, March 17, in the Hall of the Village. The pieces of the Holyoke Glee Club, under the direction of Mr. James Richards, is engaged for the evening, on which occasion they will introduce many new and popular pieces of music. It will be remembered that this company gave a musical entertainment in the church at Three Rivers, last Friday evening. Doors open at 6 o'clock to commence at 7 1/2. Admission Free, 15 cents.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—By virtue of a license from Hon. John Wells, Judge of Probate and Insolvency, within and for the County of Hampden, authorizing me as executor of the will of Daniel Nichols, late of Brimfield, in said County, deceased, to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350) for the payment of debts and incidental charges, I shall on Wednesday, the 23rd day of March, current, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house occupied by the said Daniel Nichols in his life time, proceed to sell said real estate, real estate, and all other personal property, for the sum of five hundred dollars. The land sold, to be from the easterly part of the home lot.

REUBEN L. NICHOLS, Executor. March 8, 1857-3w.

Life & Fire Insurance Agency. Main street,.....Ware, Mass. W. B. BAKERIDGE. AGENT for Companies of undoubted character and standing, representing a Capital Stock of over \$500,000, and for several of the best Mutual Insurance Companies. Insurance effected against loss or damage by Fire, on Dwellings, furniture, Stores, Stock of Goods, Cotton and Woolen Mills, and Merchandise generally at rates proportionate to the character of the risk. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. Insurance upon Life taken upon favorable terms in perfectly safe Companies. Dec. 31-6m.

JACK SPINNER WANTED.—One who is able and willing to work for good pay. Must be a good smart man. HOLBROOK & BOWELL, Palmer, March 19, 1857-2w.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. M. S. MOULTON

WOULD call the attention of the inhabitants of Stafford and vicinity to his stock of Fine Watches, Chains and Jewelry, where they will find the best patterns and newest styles, at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Gold Pens, Pocket Cutlery, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, every variety of Fancy Goods, Also, Spectacles, with Gold, Silver or Steel Bows, always on hand.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired with neatness, and warranted. Winding Wave Boarding School FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Spring Session will commence on Monday, March 26. For particulars apply for Circulars to the Principals, GILBERT PILLSBURY. A. FRANCES PILLSBURY. Ludlow, March 19, 1857. 2w

DAVID F. MCGILVERAY & Co., (Successors to Brodhead & Co.) Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 33 and 35 Tremont Street Boston.

All kinds of Merchandise solicited for Sale as above. 42-ly.

EMORY S. BROOKS has opposite the Audubon House, for repairing Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. All work done by him is warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or no pay. Palmer, Feb. 11, 1857.

COFFINS! The subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT, and WHITE WOOD COFFINS, of the best material and finish, which I will trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also, GRAVE CLOTHES of every variety furnished. Palmer, June 11, 1857. J. S. LOOMIS.

Bargains! Bargains!

\$10,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS

TO BE SLAUGHTERED.

For the next thirty days we shall offer

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, CARPETS, CROCKERY,

BOOTS, SHOES &c., AT COST!

An opportunity is thus offered for the public to supply themselves with Goods, which we think they will appreciate.

P. P. KELLOGG. Palmer, Jan. 14, 1857.

EXCULSION! On this advantage ground we stand: The People's Voice throughout the land Proclaims aloud from near and far, "Of Gift Book Stores this is the star."

THE proprietors of the most extensive and the only original GIFT BOOK STORE in New England, having, in consequence of the unprecedented patronage of a discerning public, been enabled to distance all competitors, are determined that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to maintain the proud position they have so successfully attained. Confident that every liberality and promptitude, properly directed, must result in the success of their enterprise, they intend to persevere until their establishment.

Nos. 43 & 45 CORNHILL, BOSTON, Mass. Becomes a familiar household word in every section of the Union.

In addition to their own publications, comprising about one hundred distinct works, and consisting of the writings of F. S. Arthur, Professor Ingraham, D. P. Thompson, Virginia Townsend, and others, O. G. EVANS & CO. are possessed of an immense stock of BOOKS, in almost every department of literature; and being in constant communication with all the leading publishing houses of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, they are continually adding to their list.

ALL NEW BOOKS as soon as issued. A full and complete classified Catalogue mailed free to any address. Sent for one, and judge for yourselves as to the extent and variety of our stock. All the books are new, are substantially bound, and are sold at the publishers' lowest retail prices; in addition to which a present valued at Fifty Cents to One Hundred Dollars is given with each book at the time of sale. Send for a Catalogue. Useful and elegant gifts in almost endless variety, consisting in part of Gold Pencils, Lockets, Batter Knives, Pocket Pens, and Ear-Peace handled Pocket Knives, &c., &c.

NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY and adding to the list many articles heretofore unobtainable, we are confident that for completeness and variety our selection cannot be excelled. We shall continue to distribute the same with an unvarying and impartial hand. Send for a Catalogue. Our plan of operations and all necessary information is contained in the Catalogue, a perusal of which will convince any one of the GREAT INDUCEMENTS we hold out in order that all may be benefited by our system. Send for a Catalogue. Do you want a watch? or would you possess a luxury? We solicit an easy method to obtain either, at a comparatively small outlay of time, and without expense; in fact we can refer to many who have received both by acting as our agents. Read the Catalogue.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. We take all risk of loss through mail, if our directions are complied with. Agents supplied with Show Bills and Circulars, and every information given. Address G. G. EVANS & Co, 43 and 45 Cornhill, m10-6w Boston, Mass.

Relief in Ten Minutes! BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS! The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, &c. Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with, according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in ONE DAY remove the most serious occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times increase the power and flexibility of the vocal organs, and improve the quality of the voice, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists. Price 25 per box. JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

VOCALISTS & PUBLIC SPEAKERS WILL FIND BRYAN'S WAFERS INVALUABLE TO REMOVE HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT, AND GIVE CLEARNESS TO THE VOICE. THEY RELIEVE IN TEN MINUTES, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES, OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware.

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

GOODS

HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS! A LIVE BOOK 137,000 COPIES ALREADY SOLD!

This is the work that has created so much excitement in Congress. Get the unabridged edition and you have all the power of Helper's sharp pen.

Unabridged large 12mo. vol., 420 pages, cloth, price \$1. Abridged edition, octavo, paper covers, 50 cents. For sale by Booksellers and News Agents everywhere. Also, just published, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES!

Containing Sketches, Biographical, Personal and Political, of 1 twenty-one Prominent Candidates for the Presidency in 1860.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED to sell these works the country through. Terms liberal. Send the money for sample copies of both works, with terms to Agents, and begin operations at once. No other books are selling so quarter as fast. Single copies sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address A. B. DUFFIE, 140-1st. Publisher, 140 Nassau st., N. York.

GREAT EXHIBITION! AND FOR SALE A Splendid Assortment of STAPLE

FANCY DRY GOODS, AT C. S. WILCOX'S EMPORIUM,

Just received from the New York and Boston markets, consisting of all the latest Styles and Novelties of the Season in.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, DOMESTIC GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

To which the attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, pledging myself to sell them as CHEAP as can be found in any other Store in the State of Massachusetts.

C. S. WILCOX. Ware, Sept. 23, 1857.

The Great English Remedy! SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, fatigue, as slight exertion, rapidity of the Heart, Loss of Sleep, Hysterics, Sick Headaches, Whites, and all the painful diseases, occasioned by a disordered system these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the Second page of Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agents. N. B.—51 and 53 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 60 pills, by return mail.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS ARE A SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION. THEY ARE SAFE AND NEVER FAIL TO REMOVE ALL OBSTRUCTIONS, AND CURE ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS. WHEN THE DIRECTIONS ARE FOLLOWED. THEY ARE A BLESSING AND A CURE, AND CAN BE SENT BY MAIL FOR \$1 AND 6 POSTAGE STAMPS.

AGENTS.—G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs. 13-ly.

THE ONLY PREPARATION Having proofs so strong and direct as to expel the doubts of all.

FOR Statesmen, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it unite in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling at any age, as well as restore. Read the following:

Prof. O. J. WAX GROVE, S. C., June 21, 1850. Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to try it, and give you my Hair Restorative a perfect test.

During the year 1851, I was so unfortunately as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow; causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, I ever, up to the time of its total prostration, used every thing I could think of, but being a professional man myself, and, as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe, produced a very happy result. Two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear Sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not a little. You can publish this if you think proper. Your's very respectfully, M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian, Phillips, Va., Dec. 12, 1855. I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to testify to you the following circumstance, which you may use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place (a lawyer) has been bald ever since his early youth, so much so that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles, his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now wears a handsome head of hair. The gentleman is now in Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and adjoining counties if you have proper agents.

Your's, &c. THOMPSON SUGHRON.

Dr. Wood: Dear Sir: Permit me to express my obligations to you under the entire restoration of my hair to its original color. About the middle of my arrival in the United States I was afflicted with a "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered a very large portion of its original color, and I am now a very different man.

The Restorative is put up in 1/2 pint bottles, viz: large, medium and small. The large bottle is a pint, and retails for one dollar; the medium bottle is 1/2 pint, and retails for 50 cents; the small bottle is 1/4 pint, and retails for 25 cents. You can publish this if you think proper. O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, New York and 114 Market Street, New York.

AGENTS.—Wm. Holbrook, Palmer;

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME X.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1860.

NUMBER 45.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

—BY—

FISK & GORF.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.

ADVERTISING.—The space occupied by twelve lines advertising text constitutes a square. For one square, one week, 75 cents; for two or three weeks, \$1.00. For each subsequent insertion 25 cents. Legal advertising 50 per cent. in advance of these rates. Special and obituary notices 10 cents per line. A discount made to yearly advertisers. Transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

JOHN PRINTING OF nearly every description, and in the neatest styles, promptly executed.

GOING TO BIG CITIES TO GET RICH.

In a recent sermon, Henry Ward Beecher says:

"Have you come to New York to get rich? Did you take the trouble to come all the way from home down here just to get rich? Why, you might have demoralized yourself, and made a fool of yourself without taking half so much trouble! God could have said 'thou fool!' to you just as well as if you had staid at home! You have come here, among all this excitement and temptation, with other end than this: 'I will be as big a fool as ten thousand before me have been'—here, where, if anywhere, wealth stands on a weak foundation; here, where it has been proved, ten thousand times over, that the rich man is like an old harp frame without a string in it—that he has nothing in his soul which resounds to joy; here, where a man may build lofty palaces and vast warehouses, and carry the street in his hand, and own the bank, and yet be a miserable wretch, saying at night, 'I would that it were morning,' and saying in the morning, 'I would that it were night.' You have come down to try the old game. One more dupe for the devil! One more bird running to the snare of the fowler! Surely a bird is wiser than you are; for in vain is the snare set in sight of the bird; but the devil scarce takes the trouble to hide his snare. You have come down here, not for the sake of integrity and truth, and rectitude, and God, and eternity, but to get rich! Good bye—go—we do not travel the same road!"

Oh, I will not say so; for as my mother wept over me, your mothers wept over you.—Oh, the tears that have baptized you in the cradle! Oh, the prayers that have brought down the blessings which now you boastfully call the fruit of your skill! There is much, I trust, laid up to be answered in your behalf, yet, think better of it—oh, young man, think better of it. Think better of God; think better of heaven; think better of mankind. If you have begun wrong, it is not too late to change your course. It is never too late to do well. Take a higher view of life. Get a nobler conception of duty."

HOW TO GO TO SLEEP WITHOUT DREAMING.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravity. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a heavy meal, the weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food resting on the great vein of the body, near the backbone, compresses it and arrests the flow of blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent or hearty, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouses us; that sends on the stagnating blood, and we awake in a fright, or trembling, or perspiration, or feeling of exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length or strength of the effort made to escape the danger. Eating a large, or what is called "a hearty meal," before going to bed, should always be avoided. It is the frequent cause of nightmare, and sometimes the cause of sudden death.—Ex.

THE CENTRAL SUN.—All scientific men have maintained that there must be a central point, if not a central sun, around which the whole universe revolves. Mædler, who is unquestionably one of the greatest astronomers ever known, has given this subject his special attention; and he has come to the conclusion that Alcyon, the principal star in the group known as Pleiades, now occupies the centre of gravity, and is at present the grand central sun around which the whole starry universe revolves. This is one of the most interesting and important astronomical announcements ever made, though it is very likely that, but for the eminent scientific position of the author, it would be treated as visionary. Another interesting statement in this connection is made by Mr. Thompson, one of the physicists, who, with Carnot, Soule and others, has largely contributed towards establishing the relations between heat and mechanical force, and who has extended his researches to the heat emitted by the sun, which heat, he observes, corresponds to a development of mechanical force, which, in the space of about one hundred years, is equivalent to the whole active force required to produce the movement of all the planets.

FOOT'S PROVERBS.—Get drunk yourself and say that your neighbor staggers. Stand on your head and say that the world is upside down.

Spend your time working in cesspools, and wonder that you get yourself dirty.

Mind everybody's business and wonder at their ingratitude.

Stone a dog and wonder that he barks at you.

Act like Satan through the week, and wonder that you don't feel like a Christian Sunday.

"I have learned this profound truth," says Alderman Johnson, "from eating turtle, that it shows a most depraved taste to mock anything for its greenness."

Dick, why don't you turn the buffalo robe to the other side out! The hair side is the warmest." "Bah! Tom, don't you suppose the animal knew how to wear his own hide?"

Religion—What is it?

BY BISHOP HEDDEN.

Is it to go to Church to-day,
To look devout and seem to pray,
And ere the morrow's sun goes down
Be dealing slander through the town.

Does every sanctimonious face
Denote the certain reign of grace?
Does not a pharisee's cold sin
Of veil hypocrisy within?

Is it to make our daily walk
And of our own good deeds talk,
Yet often practice secret crime,
And thus mis-spell our precious time?

Is it for sect or creed to fight,
To call our zeal the rule of right,
When what we wish is, at the best,
To see our church excel the rest.

Is it to wear the Christian's dress,
And love to all mankind profess,
And treat with scorn the humble poor,
And bar against them every door?

Oh, no, religion means not this;
Its fruit more sweet and fairer is—
Its precept this, to others do
As you would have them do to you.

It grieves to hear an ill report,
And seems with human voice to sport—
Of others' deeds it speaks no ill,
But tells of good or keeps it still.

And does religion this impart?
Then may its influence fall my heart;
Oh! haste that blissful, joyful day,
When all the earth may own its way.

THE UNKNOWN CHAMPION.

The front door of Kyle Hall shut so heavily that it shook the house, startling a young girl and boy, who sat in the deep embrasure of a window, apparently waiting for something or some person. The girl was dark-haired, dark-eyed, and extremely pretty, though her lips curled rather haughtily, and an imperious glance shot from her large dark eyes, which told of a proud spirit.

The boy was pale and golden-haired—wholly unlike his champion and sister, in feature, though his pale, thin lips had the same haughty curl, and his blue eyes grew dark with pride; a poor, weak thing was Alfred Lysle, his right arm and leg being withered—had been so from his birth. He was gentle, affectionate, high-spirited and talented, the idol of his widowed father and proud sister. There were times when his spirit rebelled, and he almost cursed the poor maimed body which was such a clog to him.

Alfred read aloud, while his sister Agnes busied herself with a piece of embroidery, giving, if the truth be told, a very divided attention to the words of her brother.

"Was not that a glorious description?" asked the boy, raising his face all glowing with poetical enthusiasm.

"Yes, I think I never heard a cataract described more beautifully."

"Why Aggie! I got long past the cataract, and reached the meadow."

"O, have you dear? Well, Alfred, to tell you the honest truth, I got thinking of something else. Be so kind as to read it over again, and this time I will surely listen to you."

The boy laughed gaily, as he answered: "No use, Aggie; your wits would be wool gathering again before I had read four lines. I will not torment you any longer. Shall I talk to you instead, or would you rather be silent?"

"Talk, if you please, Alfred."

"What think you, sister Agnes, will be the result of this conference?" he asked, in a low tone.

The girl raised a troubled face, and answered, very slowly—

"Indeed, Alfred, I scarcely dare think. The Dudleys are not famed for generosity, and—"

"Bang! bang! It was the hall door, closing so heavily that it stopped her words, and caused both the young persons to start with alarm."

"Gone at last," exclaimed Agnes. And she rose to her feet just as the door of the room where they were sitting opened, and an old gentleman entered.

"What now, father? I thought Mortimer Dudley would never go. How is it settled?"

"The matter stands just as it did before. He will not abate one inch of ground, nor will I. He thinks his claim as good as mine, and day after to-morrow we meet on debatable ground, and with sturdy lances, settle the question."

"Good, Father! I feared you might be stricken down, and I couldn't bear to think that in your old age you would be obliged to give up your old home and go among strangers. The case has been carried from court to court, and years have passed away in futile waiting; now a well directed blow, and the proud Earl of Dudley will be overthrown. Aye, charge at him, father, and may God and Saint Mary guide your weapon so that you come off conqueror."

The old man smiled and patted the glowing cheek of his pretty, spirited daughter, then checked himself beside his son and read with him.

Sir Henry Lysle was about fifty-five—handsome and high-spirited, an upright, honorable and kind father. For two generations, between the houses of Dudley and Lysle, had been a long standing quarrel concerning some property, two-thirds including the buildings of Lysle estate. The dispute had been carried from court to court, without any decision being made in favor of either party. Lately, Robert, Earl of Dudley, had died, and his son, a dashing young man of twenty-five, had, tired of the old-time quarrel proposed to settle the debate by single combat, to be held on the debatable territory—then in the fourteenth century a very common method of settling disputes.

Thus the matter stood, and with conversation and reading, the three passed the evening.

After Alfred had retired, Agnes lingered behind, seemingly averse to leave her father. Sir Henry noticed her agitation, and, putting an arm round her waist, and smoothing her dark, curling hair, he said, earnestly—

"Day after to-morrow, Agnes, I shall mount my good steed and battle for my rights and our home. If I fall, as fall I may, we are homeless. Should anything happen to prevent me from engaging in the conflict—"

"But nothing can happen to prevent you, father," eagerly interrupted Agnes.

"Nothing but sudden illness or death, my child."

"O, father!"

"We must look at possibilities, my dear child, and I trust you do not shrink. If, as I say, anything should happen to prevent me from engaging in the fight, I know not what you will do. A little money I have; you will find it in the ebony cabinet, beside my bed. With that, you must go with your brother to our relations beyond the border. Never mind, my child; I feel that you tremble. We'll only look on the bright side; and now, good night!"

Thus they parted, with one fond embrace. As Agnes entered her chamber, her heart was heavy with presentiment of coming evil.

About midnight Agnes was roused from a deep, though troubled slumber, by a hand laid firmly on her shoulder. It was Margery, the old nurse.

"O dear, Miss Agnes! Get up—wake—as quick as you can, for you are wanted!"

There was trouble and despair in the old woman's voice, and Agnes sprang from her bed and began to dress as hastily as possible, while she eagerly questioned Margery.

"What is the matter, Margery?"

"Sir Henry, your dear father, is ill—taken suddenly."

"With what?"

"O dear, Miss, I don't know! James, who always sleeps in the next room, heard a kind of groaning, and, rushing in, found my dear master in some kind of a fit."

"O, merciful heaven, spare my father to me!" exclaimed the trembling Agnes, as, throwing a shawl over her shoulders, she flew, rather than ran down stairs. At the door of her father's room she paused, and turned to Margery, who had followed as closely as closely as she could.

"Has any one gone for the doctor?" asked Agnes.

"Yes, James went as soon as I could go to master."

Agnes entered the dimly-lighted chamber and approached the bed where her father lay so white and motionless, while the frightened servants stood around mutely. Sir Henry Lysle was a good, kind master, and the servants were devoted to him. Summoning all her courage, Agnes neared the bed. At the first sight she trembled, for she thought her father was dead. Bending over him, she laid her hands upon his heart, and was rejoiced to feel that it pulsated still, though very faintly. Ignorant what to do, Agnes bathed her father's face, and was in despair at the failure of her efforts, when the physician entered. Dr. Thompson pronounced it to be a paralytic stroke, and proceeded to bleed the patient. Soon Sir Henry opened his eyes, and seemed conscious of all that was going on. He endeavored to speak, but that being impossible, paper and pencil were brought. In large, irregular characters, he scrawled:

"Doctor! I will be well enough to go out to-morrow."

With wistful eyes he watched the physician as he deciphered the characters, and his face expressed the bitterest despair as Dr. Thompson shook his head. Again he took the pencil and wrote:

"I cannot meet Mortimer Dudley, and we are lost, Agnes."

Agnes read the irregular writing, so different from his usual firm, clear words, and she could scarcely repress the tears, but, bravely mastering her feelings, she bent over the stricken man: "Can you distinctly hear and understand what I say, father?"

A faint nod was the answer.

"Then rest in peace, dear father, for a champion will be found who will strive as manfully as you—and God grant that he may be as brave and skillful."

A smile of contentment passed over the sick man's face, and he calmly closed his eyes. Too ill to question or doubt, he believed his daughter's words.

Towards the close of that day, Agnes returned from a short and rapid ride, and sought in the stable for old Arnold, her father's trusty esquire. The old man turned as he heard the clatter of the horse's hoofs, and was only in time to see Agnes spring lightly from the saddle. He doffed his cap respectfully, and waited for his mistress to speak.

"You know, Arnold, that it was my father's purpose to ride forth to meet young Dudley at daybreak to-morrow."

"I know—I know, Mrs. Agnes, but he's ill—stricken down—and cannot go," answered the old servant, in a mournful voice.

"I know of a champion," and the girl's pale face flushed at she spoke—"a rather inexperienced youth, but one who has a brave heart, keen eye, and ready hand. All that he has, but no armor, and my father's is full too wide for him. Know you of any other?"

"Up in the garret is a suit long unused. It belonged to your father when he was a mere stripling, scarcely stouter than you, dear lady."

"That will do well, I think. Have it brightly polished, and in order, and lay it on the couch in the bed room."

"It is as bright now, Miss Agnes," replied the old man, respectfully, though with an accent of pride, "as the day your father last wore it, nearly forty years ago. I loved the armor my young pupil wore and not a spot, of rust dulls its bright surface, no stay unloosed, or dinted plate."

"Ever faithful, good Arnold. All is well. To-morrow at daybreak be at the hall-door, holding black Rudolph, father's horse, yourself in armor ready to accompany the young knight."

"Your bidding shall be done."

"And Arnold, should the young knight lack aught in riding, or in the handling of the lance, direct him as you did my father."

Agnes turned and walked quickly to the evening, wholly unconscious of the curious gaze which followed her. Arnold looked after with wistful eyes, then murmured aloud:

"Proud step, like her father's yet light as a fairy's. Where has she found a champion? Jessie has been ridden smartly. I see, by her reeking flanks and heaving sides. It can't be that poor young master Alfred is going to try—that would be madness, though I know he is equal in spirit to it. Poor fellow—no, that can't be, for his arm is neither steady nor strong. I can't think."

"Arnold, old fellow," exclaimed a cherry voice, "don't bother your old brain, but obey orders, to-morrow will solve your doubts. God and St. Josephus grant that our poor master's cause may be victorious."

"Amén, Joseph," responded Arnold. And he turned and went slowly towards the hall.

Just before daybreak the next morning, holding black Rudolph, stood at the hall door. His own horse was held by Joseph. Both men watched with anxious eyes the opening of the heavy oak door.

"Mayhap the young knight overslept himself, and is dreaming now of his lady-love," mockingly whispered the yeoman to the old esquire.

The words were hardly out of his mouth when the door swung back upon its hinges, and the ring of a mailed heel was heard upon the stone steps. Eager eyes were raised, and lowered in great disappointment, for the visor was tightly closed.

Perfectly silent, the unknown knight mounted the spirited war-horse, took the lance, and started off at a smart trot, closely followed by Arnold. The yeoman shook his head, as he gazed after them, and muttered, while watching them till out of sight among the trees:

"It's nobody I know. He mounted none too lightly, though he rides well. A slender youth it is to combat with the fiery young Dudley. Success to him."

In perfect silence the knight and the esquire rode the short distance to the field of combat—a plain in the farthest verge of the Lysle domain. As they neared, the young knight said:

"You must lead the way, Sir Esquire, for I know not but I may go wrong."

The voice was deep and clear, but in vain did Arnold strive to remember having heard it before. Silently he obeyed.

At last the ground was reached, and the stranger rode into the field on one side, at the same moment that Mortimer Dudley entered on the other. A few people were assembled to witness the struggle. The unknown knight and Mortimer Dudley gravely saluted them, backed their horses to the extremity of the field, and waited with lances in rest for the signal to be given. A stout man, Sir William Delorme, gave the required shout. Of an instant both horses sprang forward and bore their riders on. Once they met, yet neither struck; the second charge, the lance of the knight, who visibly reeled. Arnold was despair, and murmured:

"Alas! the next charge he will fall."

A third time they rushed forward, and in a cloud of dust one went down. Arnold closed his eyes and fairly groaned, when a shout made him re-open them. "Lysle forever!"

Sure enough, it was the proud Earl of Dudley, who was unhorsed, and beside him knelt the stranger knight.

"Sir Henry Lysle, Earl of Dudley," said the young Earl; "but I would know to whom, for that you are not Sir Henry Lysle I am sure."

The friends of both parties stood around, and Arnold among the foremost.

"Rise up, Mortimer, Earl of Dudley, and you shall know who has been able to conquer you."

The young nobleman rose, and with folded arms looked at the slender mailed figure before him.

"The stays were unloosed and Helmet thrown back, and the sun streaming through the clouds, which had until then obscured it, shone full upon the uncovered face. Mortimer started, while a loud triumphant shout rent the air. The young man gazed in wonder and admiration upon the delicate face, long, waving brown hair, and heaving bosom of young Agnes Lysle!"

A red flush rose to the brow of the haughty Earl, and he lit his lips with rage.

"Be not chagrined, brave Dudley," said Agnes, in a rich, sweet voice, while the long dark lashes drooped on her cheek, which was now paling, and she extended her hand. "You have but bowed, to the late decree to all mankind. From the beginning to the end of time brave men will yield to the power of so doing. I battled for my home, Sir Earl, and God guided my arm. Hereafter, let us meet as friends who have proved each other's mettle. Shall it be so?"

Unable to resist the sweet voice and heaving smile, Mortimer seized the mailed hand, and, kissing it, whispered so low that none of the bystanders heard:

"Yes, a thousand times yes; and from my fall I will rise and soar higher than ever, seeking only for your love and approbation."

A bright blush spread over the beautiful face, and for one moment the dark eyes were raised—only for a moment, then, with a half-murmured farewell, Agnes mounted her father's horse, and prepared to leave the field as quietly as she came. But this was not to be, for all the people present turned with one accord and accompanied her home. She tried in vain to remonstrate against this—her words were unheeded. At her bridle-rein rode the proud Earl of Dudley.

Upon his bed of illness lay Sir Henry Lysle. The shouts of the returning party reached his ears, and by signs he inquired the cause.

"The stranger knight returns victorious," exclaimed Margery, in delight. Alfred, who sat beside the bed, rose up, exclaiming, while his frame trembled with excitement:

"O, father! all the joy isn't come yet. Wait till you know it all. Shall I go and lead the proud conqueror to your bedside, father?"

An eager sign of assent was given by the invalid, and Alfred hastened, as far as his lameness would permit, from the room.

With a step less firm, and varying check, Agnes, led by her brother, entered Sir Henry's chamber. Her visor was closed. Coming forward, she knelt beside the bed. At an eager sign from her father, she strove to unloose the stays, but her trembling fingers refused to do her bidding. The Earl of Dudley, who still kept by her side, undid the fastenings, and Alfred threw back the heavy helmet, disclosing the blushing, agitated face of Agnes Lysle.

The shock was great, and effected a cure, for Sir Henry rose up in bed and exclaimed:

"Agnes! Agnes! my Agnes! In armor, coming here victorious!"

"Yes, father," exclaimed Alfred, "Agnes is, surely."

Mortimer Dudley here stepped forward.

"Gently, Sir Henry, lay back upon your pillow. Like a hero, your daughter donned armor, and bravely combatted for your rights, and unhorsed me. I, the proudest nobleman in England, am here to say it. I yielded to her all—my heart and fortune, the devoted love of a lifetime, here in your presence, I lay at her feet, praying that she may not give me my death-blow, for refusal will kill me."

With deep, devoted love shining from his eyes, the haughty Mortimer Dudley waited her answer. Rising from her knees all clad in clanking armor, and her face brilliant with happiness, Agnes Lysle came forward and placed the tiny hand encased in a mailed gauntlet in the hands of the young Earl, saying, with her fascinating smile:

"If I vanquished you, Mortimer Dudley, you have conquered me for all time."

Mortimer folded the young girl in one fond embrace, then turned to Sir Henry, who lay upon his pillows, smiling but weak:

Thus Agnes Lysle became the wife of one of the proudest nobles in England, and the memory of her feat is still cherished, for the crest of the Dudleys is out of a dual crest of gold, a woman's bust, her hair disheveled, bosom bare, a helmet on her head, with a stay or throat lash down, and a MS. in possession of the Dudley's of Northamptonshire, preserves the story of "THE UNKNOWN CHAMPION."

A MORMON MISSIONARY.

Mormonism is still in practical operation amongst us. On last Friday, a tall, raw-boned Saint, with a complexion very strongly resembling that of boiled tripe, arrived here from Pittsburg, with a couple of wives, but, deeming his flock too small to start Salt Lake, with, held forth as follows to an admiring audience, at a house over the Canal, with a view to the perfection of the material necessary to the completeness of his domestic felicity.—His text was:—

"Men is skeerce and weemen is plenty."

"Brothers and Sisters—pertikler the Sistern! I want to say a few words to you about Mormonism—not for my own sake, but for your'n, for men is skeerce and weemen is plenty."

Mormonism is founded on the high old principle that which sez that aint good for a man to be alone, and a mighty sight worse for a woman. Therefore, if a man feels good with a little company, a good deal of it ought to make him feel a awful sight better.

"The first principle of Mormonism is that woman air a good thing, and the second principle is that you can't have too much of a good thing. Woman is tenderer than man, and is necessary to smooth down the roughness of his character, and as a man has a good many rough points of his natur, he oughtn't each one to work smooth some part of his natur."

"Don't think I'm over anxious for you to jine us, for I aint. I'm not speakin' for my good, but for your'n; for men is skeerce and weemen is plenty."

"I said woman was tenderer than man, but you needn't feel stuck up about it, for so she ought to be; she was made so purpose. But how was she made so? Where did she git it from? Why, she was created out of the side bone of a man, and the side-bone of a man is like the side-bone of a turkey—the tenderest part of him. Therefore, as a woman has three side-bones and a man only one, of course she is three times as tender as a man is, and is in duty bound to repay that tenderness of which she robbed him. And how did she rob him of his side-bone? Why, exactly as she robs his pockets now—days of his loose change—she took advantage of him while he was asleep."

"But as woman is more tenderer than man, so is man more forgiverer than woman, therefore I won't say anything more about the side-bone or the small change, but invite you all to jain my train, for I'm a big shepherd out on my way, and fare sumptuously every day on purple and fine lincin."

"When I first landed on the shores of the Great Salt Lake I wasn't rich in weemen, I had but one poor old yoe, but men is skeerce and weemen is plenty, and like a keercful shepherd I begin to increase my flock. Weemen heard of us and our lovin' ways, and they kept pourin' in. They come from the North, and they come from the South, they come from the East and they come from the West, they come from Europe, they come from Aisley, and a few of them come from Afriky, and from bein' the miserable owner of one old yoe, I become the joyful shepherd of a mighty flock, with a right smart sprinkling of lambs, friskier and fatter than anybody else's, and I've still got room for a few more."

"As I said before, I'm not talkin' pertikler for my benefit, but for yours—for men is skeerce and weemen is plenty. Still I'd a leetle rather you'd go along with me than not, pertikler you fat one with the caliker sun bunnet. Don't hesitate, but take the chance while you can git it, and I'll make you the 'hell-yoe' of the flock. I'll lend you through green pastures and the high grass; show you where you may caper in the sunshine, and lay down in pleasant places; and, as you are all in pretty good condition, in the course of time you shall be the fattest of the flock. Jine in, jine in, jine my train; jine it now; for men is skeerce and weemen is plenty."

The appeal was irresistible. At the last account "the fat one with the caliker sun bunnet" had "jined in," and two or three others were on the fence, with a decided leaning towards the "Keercful Shepherd.—Cincinnati Inquirer."

At a friend's house the other evening, the Sabbath School children met to practice singing, preparatory to the exhibition. The next day, an elder sister asked little Johnny why he didn't go home with one of the little girls. "I should have gone home with that girl that had on the white apron, if I'd anybody to come back with me," answered he, artlessly.

If you lost your nose what would you do for another? Take the first one that turns up.

A DISH OF FUN.—A high rent—a hole in the crown of your hat.

Original.
PAST DAYS.

"Wandering on the shores of memory,
Gathering up the fragments east,
By the surging waves of feeling,
From the ocean of the past;
Here a shell and there a pebble,
With its edges worn away,
By the rolling of the waters,
By the clashing of the spray."

Past days! What a host of pleasant memories those magic words call up. The very sound of them brings a whole train of pleasant thoughts that come sweeping around the dear old castle of memory. Near the whole pathway of the Past, is tinted with bright and glowing colors; the way is strewn with fresh buds of hope and the open blossom of realization.

Back, back in the golden past, I see through long eyes the dear old home. I feel the soft pressure of a mother's hand laid in blessing upon my young head, and the gentle whisper of my father, "God bless you, my child." There were noble brothers and beautiful sisters that loved with me the sunny paths of childhood. There were the huge and lofty maples that sheltered our young and weary heads from the summer's sun, the towering beech that gladly lent its stout arms for us to form a swing upon, and the little brook where we sailed our tiny boats in those sunny summer days. Every object—every stone, tree and little rivulet is full of its dear memories. Oh, how memory loves to linger over past!

Not long since I visited the dear old homestead where the sweetest, most peaceful days of my life glided by. I waited in vain for a mother's joyful welcome, for the gentle mother who had only looked love upon her child, was lying peacefully in the quiet cemetery. There, low beneath the clouds of the valley; lay so much that made life sweet and sunny-hued. I felt no mother's soft hand laid upon my head in blessing, as of yore; no dear mother met me at the open door. Oh, how I waited, as in a dream, for her dear loving face to beam its olden love-light upon me, yet all the while I knew she had gone to dwell with the angels. It seemed so strange, so unnatural, not to see darling mother, but—

"No—never again, for the angels have stolen,
Down from the far blue skies,
Bearing away through the starlight golden,
The light of her loving eyes."

It is a little home without my mother's joyous presence, it was so strange, so changed.

And so I sought out of doors for some token of by-gones—there all was the same—nothing unchanged. I wandered by the hillside where we ever plucked the first daisies of summer, and down by the little brook that babbled just as musically as ever, yet it seemed to me its song was saddened, and so I passed on through

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1890

Doomed to Extinction.

The mounds of the Western prairies indicate that there once lived a great people on this continent who have entirely passed away. Nothing is left to tell their history but the relics found in their tombs. In a few generations another race will become extinct, having passed away from American soil like the morning dew. The American Indian is not susceptible to civilization, and of the millions who once inhabited the wilderness of our country, very few ever changed their nomadic habits to become citizens among white people. In Massachusetts, the aborigines, once populous, are now reduced to less than six hundred Indians, and only about one hundred and fifty of a mixed race. Under the fostering care of the State, instead of increasing they gradually melt away. So it is in the West, as the tide of immigration flows towards the setting sun. The Indian is naturally lazy and without enterprise. When brought in contact with civilization he takes to the white man's evils instead of his virtues—to his rum instead of his industry. In this way he goes down to his grave a vagabond, a thief and pauper. The domestic comforts of civilized society have no charms for him. His squaw must do the drudging while he hunts, fishes, or lies smoking, and drinking fire-water in his cabin. All attempts to turn the current of his nature have thus far been attended with poor success. The wrongs and abuse which he has been subjected to have probably had something to do with his dislike of the white population; but having wrested from this unfortunate class their lands and streams, and driven them to the plains and mountains of the West, where they are hunted like beasts, it is now proposed to do something for their amelioration. Meetings have been held in Boston and other cities to raise means and appoint agents to look after the Indians. This is certainly a more humane enterprise than sending troops to slaughter them on the frontier. If the race of red men is not perpetuated by means of this sort it will not be long before every tribe and representative of the original inhabitants of the forest will become extinct.

CONVICTION OF EDWIN W. REED, THE SEDUCER.—The trial of Reed for seduction with Miss Kendall, took place at Boston, on Friday and Saturday, last week. His connection with her at East Boston, where they passed as Mr. and Mrs. Jones, was fully proved, and he was convicted on two indictments. His counsel has taken exception to certain parts of the case will go to the Supreme Court. But the decision of the court will undoubtedly be sustained, and he will go to State prison. The revolting particulars related in the case last fall all came out on trial, proving him to be the wretch his conduct in years past has indicated. Since the above was written we learn that Reed's counsel have waived their exceptions, and Judge Allen has directed that he be ready for sentence this (Saturday) morning.

SHAKEN BY AN EARTHQUAKE.—One night last week, Kingston Abington, and other towns in that vicinity, were startled by a rumbling noise like that of a heavy train passing along the streets, and by a sensible shaking of their houses, as if a terrific gale was beating upon them. One gentleman, who was in his bed at the time, says that his bed was shaken quite sensibly. Very likely.

SPRING.—Really, we are in the midst of Spring. Bluebirds, blackbirds, robins and other birds have come, and last Sunday night, for the first time, frogs stuck their heads out of the mud and peeped. "Tulips are coming up, the grass is turning green, buds are swelling and spring bonnets are beginning to blossom on the street. Oh, my! what a glorious season!

BEAR-FACED IMPUDENCE.—It is reported that in the town of Cherry, Pa., a bear lately entered a house and finding a baby on the floor commenced playing with it, both baby and bear liking the sport amazingly. The terrified mother shut him out as soon as possible and he left for the woods. There is one kind of bears that don't do much harm.

PERSONAL.—Little Piccolomini has got married to an Italian prince. She has left off singing on the stage to sing by the cradle. Both are rich. A gentleman who recently saw Theodore Parker at Rome, says that Mr. Parker looks very well, and has strong hopes of himself.

FATAL CARELESSNESS.—A man at Naperville, Ill., went to an apothecary and bought some arsenic to poison mad dogs with, and some gum for his family. By mistake he gave the gum to the dogs and the arsenic to his family, resulting in the death of his wife and children, and he barely escaped death himself.

HORSE DISEASE.—A serious disease has broken out among the horses at Brooklyn, N. Y. In one stable seven or eight have died, and the horse doctors cannot make out what the disease is. It commences in the throat, preventing the animal from eating or drinking.

THE "GOLD FIELDS" OF CONNECTICUT.—The Norwich Aurora says that an analysis of the ore mines at Waverus Hill, in that town, exhibits a result of \$686 of gold, and \$18 80 of silver to the ton; making, in all \$705 60 per ton—about equal to the value of hay.

ANOTHER DOUGLAS FLAG.—The Columbus (Ga.) Corner Stone, an influential democratic sheet, has raised the Douglas flag at the head of its columns; and its editor declares the Illinois Senator to be the first choice of a vast majority of the Southern democracy.

A MYSTERY.—A human arm, evidently that of a young woman, was found lying on the sidewalk in front of the City Hall Park, New York. How it came there is a mystery, which the authorities are trying to penetrate.

NOTES FROM MODERN ATHENS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, March 22, 1890.

THE LEGISLATURE.

There is corruption in high places. So the "papers" say, and so says Mr. Geo. A. Shaw, representative from Boston. Mr. Shaw is chairman of the House Committee on Railways and Canals, and when the subject of the "Hobbs railway bill" (which proposed to charter a company with the right to run a horse railroad through any and all the streets of Boston,) was before that committee, a letter was handed Mr. Shaw containing a \$100 bill, purporting to be from an agent of the Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company, and intended to influence Mr. S. to oppose the Hobbs project. Mr. Shaw returned the money, expressed the attempt to bribe him, and now a committee is investigating the matter. Mr. James M. Hubbard of Boston, is the man who gave Mr. Shaw the letter. He professes to be ignorant of where the money came from, but intimates that it came from the other side—the Hobbs company. So your readers will see that there is some virtue and moral integrity in the present legislature. Mr. Shaw might have pocketed the money and kept mum, but he is a man with a Christian conscience—who says his prayers night and morning, and goes to church every Sabbath. Would that all other members resisted the devil as effectually. If they would, we should witness corruption enough to keep an investigating committee busy the year round.—The bill granting \$22,000 to the Wilbraham Academy has finally passed to be engrossed, in the Senate, with the amendment, that in case the money is not realized from the Back Bay in ten years, the corporation shall pay back the principal to the State. The Female Collegiate Institute at Worcester, is now in for \$5000 per year to aid it in its efforts to educate the daughters of Massachusetts.—A tremendous effort is being made by certain members to get appointed on the Valuation Committee of forty-two which is to sit sixty or ninety days next Fall. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House must be sorely perplexed with the numerous applications, and the pressing appeals which daily come to them. I have faith, however, in their good judgment to snub some of the tenacious applicants, and appoint those who will do their duty faithfully. It is not to be a fancy committee, but a working body, who must labor from day to day in a mass of figures. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House are included in the number, and the efforts of Mr. Hale to shut them both off from being eligible to the chairmanship, have failed, so that one of these gentlemen will probably name the chair.

THE GAB OF THE LEGISLATURE.

About one half the members of the legislature come to the State House with the idea in their heads that they must make a speech, or at least say something about every subject that comes up. Unless they do this they consider that their constituents will place a small estimate upon their abilities, and they shall not gain the reputation of being good legislators. So they gab, gab, from day to day, till the other members become disgusted and tired. A new member who commenced talking the first day of the session, and kept it up every day for over a month, always having something to say whether he knew anything about the subject or not. The result is that he has lost all influence and attention, nobody listening when he speaks, and nobody favoring a bill on account of his advocating it. I have seen him talk for half an hour, when all the rest of the members were reading newspapers or amusing themselves with other matters. This will apply, to a great extent, to many others, who do not seem to be aware that they are considered nuisances to the legislature. Very few members are good speakers or good debaters—who can argue a subject well, or who can present a case in a manner to interest and influence the minds of legislators. Such men, I find, do not throw away their ammunition by shooting at small birds. It is your small popguns that are continually being fired, without doing good or harm to anybody, except to create annoyance and disgust. I heard an old legislator say a day or two since that his advice to a new member was to "use his vote more than his tongue, his cautiousness more than his eloquence, his observation of others more than his desire to be observed." In the House the other day, when a large number had spoken and tired the patience of the whole assembly, one member said to another, "Why don't you speak on the subject? About every other member has spoken!" "For that very reason," said the sensible man, "I shall say nothing."

There are some good speakers and debaters in both branches—enough for all practical purposes. In the Senate I would mention Messrs. Bailey and Parker of Worcester, Whiting of Plymouth, Blake of Norfolk, Messrs. Claflin and Norton of Middlesex, Osgood and Tilton of Essex, Odiorne and Rich of Suffolk. Some of these speak frequently and some of them very seldom. There are other members who talk a good deal, but it is to little purpose.—The House is afflicted with a squad of inveterate talkers. Kimball, the Museum man, is one of them. There are others "too numerous to mention." Charlie Hale is reckoned among the good debaters. His only fault is talking too long, repeating the same thing over and over again, till it loses its force. Mr. Griffin, of Malden always commands attention. He is an earnest, radical fellow, and the man who opposes him in debate has his hands full. Mr. Tucker of Boston, is good at random shots, making good hits with good effect. Mr. Wentworth of Lowell, is a vehement speaker, but is apt to say too much on small questions. He forgets that great men, like Webster, seldom speak on pigmy subjects.—Mr. Oliver of Lawrence, is witty, good natured and full of debate. He is not worrisome.—Mr. Rice of Worcester, speaks often, so also does Gardner of Swanzey, and Ryder of New Bedford. Mr. Wood of Nantucket is one of the most valuable members. He has particular charge of "the previous question," which

he uses daily when it becomes necessary to bring debate to a close. I could speak of others, though not with much praise, as they regard the session by their constant, useless gab. A man gifted with eloquence and good judgment, should make himself heard when he can do good to others. If he does not possess these qualities he had better keep rather quiet unless he wishes to get the ill-will of the legislature and make himself appear ridiculous.

A VARIETY OF MATTERS.

The oldest living member of the Massachusetts legislature was in Boston Monday. His name is John Dickinson of Amherst. He represented Machias, now in Maine, in 1807, fifty-three years ago, when he was 28 years of age. Things have changed wonderfully since then.—The stereotype plates for the new Statutes are all made, and the laws will be ready for distribution on the first of June. There are 1100 pages of the Statutes besides the index and glossary, which will make about 300 pages more. The State owns the plates, and the laws are to be furnished to the people for just what the paper, presswork and binding cost—\$1.40. The first 1000 copies for the State will cost over \$5 per copy.

A bill compelling the Suffolk bank to take the bills of all good New England banks at par, the same as does the Bank of Mutual Redemption. Last week the bill was rejected in the Senate, 13 to 3, but on Wednesday last it was reconsidered and passed to a third reading by a vote of 23 to 7.

Since writing the notice above of the appropriation to the Wesleyan Academy, the House has concurred with the Senate, and there will be no difficulty now in the Academy getting \$22,000 on the first of June, provided the resolve in other respects is complied with.—You know I have promised that the legislature would adjourn before the first of April, but I am told to-day that there are serious doubts about getting through so soon.—The Sudbury meadows flowage case, and other important matters will create a good deal of debate. Nevertheless there will be a strong effort made to wind up the session with next week. So mote it be.

—The weather, as I write, is giving us the cold shoulder. A chilling wind and a scowling sky seem to betoken that blue birds and robins don't always make a Spring.

ARISTIDES.

A DANGEROUS PLACE TO LIVE IN.—In New Orleans 24 persons were shot or stabbed in December—7 of them fatally; and in January 31 were subjected to the tender mercy of the revolver or the poignard, 6 dying of their injuries. In this summary, cases of suicide, of which there were 20, and of infanticide, of which there were two, are omitted. The record embraces exclusively the number of those who were shot or stabbed, and shows that in two months 55 such cases were chronicled. In the month of November alone there were 56 cases of shooting and stabbing, 18 of which were fatal. So that the last month of autumn, and the first two of the past winter were signalized by one hundred and eleven cases of attempts to kill, of which twenty-seven were actual homicides.

SINGULAR VISION.—Mrs. Wm. Ames of No. 111 The Day before her death, she fell into a trance, and had a vision of her own death, funeral and burial, of which she gave a minute description on awaking. She died soon after, and all the events which she had described were fulfilled. The same mourners attended the funeral, the same sexton prepared her for the resting place, just as she had indicated, and without any knowledge of her dream.

A MISERLY WOMAN.—Sarah Holdridge, a maiden lady, died in Leyard, on the 8th inst., at the age of 68 years. She was the recipient of many charitable gifts and favors from those of many charitable gifts and favors from those who took compassion upon her apparently needy circumstances. A few days before she died she expressed a fear that she might go to the poor house. She had lived alone, and, after her death, \$1100 in coin was found hidden away about her house, most of it in a secret vault she had made in the cellar.

THE MILLENNIUM.—Dr. Cumming said recently in Leeds, that the year 1867 seemed to end 6000 years of the world's history, and hence the millennial rest of 1000 years was at hand. An European war was looming more dreadful than that which had recently happened. He believed that England would emerge from the midst of these evils of wrath, and his study of prophecy, so far from making him feel gloomy, filled him with hope.

THE CATTLE MALADY SPREADING.—The Boston Journal learns from North Brookfield that the cattle disease continues to spread in the herds where it exists. Mr. Stoddard has lost another cow, and Mr. Woods has two new cases of the disease. Mr. Olmsted has the same number of his calves in his herd, and all but one of his calves are now sick. "Some of them," writes Mr. Freeman Walker, "cannot put their feet to the ground."

SUSPECTED POISONING.—The body of Stephen Healy who died suddenly at Auburn, N. H., is to be dissected, as from the circumstances surrounding the case, the neighbors suspect that he was untimely cut off by poison administered by his wife and a man named Richardson, with whom she had lately been on very intimate terms. There will be a medical examination of the deceased.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF OLIVER BROWN.—The young wife of Oliver Brown, slain at Harper's Ferry, passed away from earth on the second of this month at North Elba. She died in child birth; the infant died soon after birth. She was but 18 years old, and had been married only about five months when her husband went to Harper's Ferry.

"MARY ANN" DISINHERITED.—A codicil to the will of Mr. Boker, father of the girl who married the coachman John Dean, cuts her off from receiving any portion of his estate. A son shares the same fate. The amount of Mr. Boker's estate is said to be very large. He was a Prussian, and his remains are to be taken to his native land.

SLAVERY AND RELIGION.—The Baltimore (Md.) Conference passed the following: Resolved that this Conference disclaim having the least sympathy with Abolitionism, on the contrary, are determined not to hold connection with any ecclesiastical body that makes non-slaveholding a condition of membership in the Church.

The citizens of Pawtucket, Mass., in town meeting voted in favor of transferring that town to Rhode Island, by a vote of 221 yeas to 83 nays.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM—EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.

The Governor, with advice of Council, has designated Solomon C. Spellman of Wilbraham, Trial Justice for the county of Hampshire, in place of Justice Scripser, who has resigned on account of ill health. A good appointment.

SCIENCE IN BRIMFIELD.—Elkanah Spring, a respectable citizen of Brimfield, and a member of the Congregational Church, cut his throat with a razor on Wednesday forenoon, and died in fifteen or twenty minutes after it. He has been laboring under a mental depression of spirits for several years past. His age was seventy-nine.

RATHER BRIGHT.—A little flaxen haired four years old girl in this village was looking at some pigs the other day, when she enquired of one older if God made pigs. She was told that He did. "Why," said the little darling, "I shouldn't think he would make pigs when he has everybody else to make!"

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. N. R. Wright will preach in Antique Hall to-morrow. In the P. M., by request he will preach from 1st Peter, 4, 14: "If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?"—Rev. Jonathan Wilson, a Baptist clergyman for 40 years, now 80, will preach at Union Hall next Sabbath. He will also lecture on Tuesday evening. Subject—The Landing of the Pilgrims. Lecture free.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of Nichols, about fifty years of age, a resident of East Brookfield, went to Brimfield, on Tuesday, to tend a circular saw, connected with Packard's Tool Factory, and on Wednesday, while attempting to run a large belt on to a drum under full speed, got his arm caught in it, carrying him over the shaft, breaking his legs and arms, and nearly severing his head from his body, killing him instantly.

REAL ESTATE.—Lambert Allen of this village has purchased the farm of Rufus Fuller at the "Centre," and will move on to it this spring. J. G. Allen has purchased the "Gordon house" on Pleasant street, and James Robinson has purchased of A. N. Dewey a strip of land on the same street, near the church, for the purpose of erecting on it several cottages to rent. Mr. George Jerrold has bought a building lot on the same street with the intention of putting up a house.

RUN CRAZY.—On Friday, last week, a forger from Warren got so drunk in this village that he became crazy and raved so ferociously that he was shut up in a barn. Finding himself formally installed, he commenced preaching and praying vehemently, interspersing his devotions with appeals for more liquor. He at length nestled down in the straw, said his "Now I lay me down to sleep," and went into dreamland under a nightmare of debauch. There was a beast with only two legs in the stable that night.

EXCUSE.—There seems to be quite a disposition among our citizens to put up houses and other buildings this spring. It is a commendable spirit, and we trust that those who have land that is wanted for this purpose will dispose of it at fair rates. We have a class of young business men who will make permanent citizens if they become owners of real estate. Every house built, every additional owner of property, increases the value of other property and contributes to the growth of the village. When a streak of enterprise manifests itself, it should be encouraged.

MR. EDITOR:—We, the undersigned, citizens of school district No. 4, feel that we have been shamefully misrepresented in our Superintendent's report, to which we respectfully and ignorantly, we know, whether maliciously or ignorantly, we know, but we unanimously believe that our teachers, Miss A. Dale, and Mr. Henry M. Stevens, have labored hard and faithfully, and succeeded to our entire satisfaction, and we cordially recommend them to the public as faithful and efficient teachers.

A VALUABLE SCHOOL HOUSE (?)—In the annual report of the Superintendent of Schools, made to the town, we find the following: "The building at the depot is a disgrace to citizens of that locality. The outward appearance of the house is much better than the interior. It is a dismal, uninviting place—a stranger can hardly enter the room of the second story without stumbling to the floor. The entrances are disfigured with hideous images, which are sufficient to frighten the individuals who may enter them."

True as preaching, but many of our citizens think their children are not worth half the attention they would give to a dumb beast.

CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP.—The selectmen of one of the towns in this county, which has heretofore been the "banner town for democracy," at their last annual meeting put into the jury box the names of a few of their adopted citizens, with the expectation that the Republicans would unite and reject them, the effect of which would be to cause a rally of the foreign vote to the democratic standard, and prevent the success of the black Republicans in town. The Republicans kept quiet and united in accepting their list, to the chagrin of the democrats. It so happened that at the drawing of the jurors for the present March term of the Court, one of the foreign citizens was drawn. Here was a dilemma, and how to get out of it was the question. One of the fathers of the town made the attempt by trying to induce him to decline serving as a juror, but he refused to decline, saying "Sure and true is a man over to Springfield that owes me tin dollars, and I never shall get a cent unless I board it out." And he is boarding it out.

TOWN REPORTS.—The annual town reports have been printed and distributed among the inhabitants. The selectmen's report shows that \$2,285 63 have been paid for the support

of schools, \$840 02 for support of poor, \$3,803 24 for highways and bridges, \$6,685 95 for contingent expenses, \$283, 75 for town officers' salaries. The town has run behindhand \$2,722 78 within the year, and the accumulated debt amounts to \$9,811 11. The liquor agency has run the town in debt \$2,61. There is a balance of \$45 in the treasury, belonging to the dog fund, which will be divided among those who have paid dog taxes. The financial condition of the town looks decidedly bad. If the affairs of an individual were exhibited in the same light we should say he was in a failing condition.

The school report exhibits a doubtful condition of the schools, and we are at a loss to know whether there has been more improvement than had conduct among the pupils.—The Superintendent seems to have been very earnest in his efforts and observation, for which he is deserving more than the meagre salary voted him. In an office where a man gets more kinks than thanks there ought to be a remunerative salary.

TOWN MEETING.—The annual town meeting last Monday was a very quiet affair. Pleasant weather made pleasant faces and agreeable temper, so that the business of the town was transacted expeditiously. The following officers were elected:

Moderator—P. P. Kellogg.
Town Clerk and Treasurer—Daniel Grant, Jr.
Selectmen—George Moore, James S. Loomis, Gilbert Barker.
Assessors—John Foster, Miriam Converse, J. E. Crane.

Constables—Marshall Fox, S. G. Newton, P. W. Webster, Geo. Randall, Wm. Fuller, Alvin Hastings.

Collector of Taxes—L. S. Hills.
Highway Surveyors—William Snow, S. G. Newton, Jas. Gamwell, M. C. Fenton, Eli Smith, Charles R. Shaw, Cyrus K. Taylor, Alvin Hastings, Otis S. Sheppard, Reuben Rogers, Alfred G. Lamb.

Surveyors of Lumber—Nathan Howard, Wm. C. Child, Walter Snow, Geo. H. Clark, D. B. Bishop, J. W. Hopkins, Henry Canterbury.

Mensurers of Wood and Bark—Jas. W. Hopkins, Henry Canterbury, S. W. Smith, Wm. C. Child, Henry Packard, Elias Turner, Nathan Howard, Asa Shumway.

Fence Viewers—Wm. Snow, Geo. H. Clark, Henry Canterbury.

Field Drivers—Rufus Knowlton, Wm. E. Dunnean, Harding Hunt, Chester Strong.

Tithingmen—J. E. Crane, Andrew Bieard, C. D. Lewis.

Sealers of Leather—Joseph Dale, Moses Barnes.

Sealers of Weights and Measures—Nathan Knowlton.

Voted.—To raise \$2,300 for common schools, \$2,000 of which to be devoted to the scholars, and the \$300 to be divided by the committee among the weaker districts.

Voted.—To raise \$2000 for the repair of highways and bridges.

Voted.—To raise \$4,000 for contingent expenses.

Voted.—To raise \$3000 to apply on the reduction of the town debt.

Voted.—To raise \$500 for the high school, and that the school be held six months at the Depot Village and the other six months at Duckville.

Voted.—To dispense with the Superintendent of schools.

Voted.—That money for repairs of highways and bridges be raised by money tax as last year.

Human Frailties.

A little German girl at Roxbury, daughter of Michael Rominus, and only 14 years of age, was seduced by a tempter some months ago, and on Sunday, last week, she died in giving birth to a child. The parents have compromised the matter by receiving a sum of money from the tempter. His name is James Morse.

The Worcester Spy reports the arrest of Francis Kaye of Cherry Valley, Leicester, for polygamy, to which he pleads guilty. In September last he married a woman named Ann Marshall in New Jersey, and for some time lived with her at Cherry Valley; and on the 18th ult., induced a Mrs. Sarah Hague to accompany him to New York and marry him by telling her that he was never married to the other woman. Mrs. Hague on ascertaining the contrary, had him arrested.

James Baylis, a boy of 12 years of age, and Ellen Shurrer, 13 years, eloped from Albany on Friday morning, with the intention of being married. They were arrested in New York. They said they had been hardly used at their homes, and the wedlock would be a cure for their woes. They borrowed \$3 and started for the sunny land of matrimony, taking a boat and stateroom for which they paid \$1. Who says this is not a fast age?

PROHIBITS ON THE WAVE.—The steamship Africa took out on her departure for Liverpool Wednesday, John Morrissey, Jim Hughes, Daniel Cunningham and John Teoley. They went out to witness the fight between Tom Sayers and the Benicia Boy.

SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY.—The wife of Mr. C. L. Moore, a daguerrian artist of Springfield, committed suicide on Wednesday night by taking arsenic. Jealousy of her husband is said to have been the cause. She was a young woman, and had been married but two years.

DAMAGES RECOVERED.—Mr. Austin Brooks has obtained a verdict of \$1000 against the town of Petersham, for injuries sustained by his wife in being thrown from a carriage by means of a defect in the highway at Petersham in July, 1888.

It is stated that Mr. George W. Boyd, who died in Portland a few days since, bequeathed all his property, even to the most minute article to Bowdoin College, amounting to about \$10,000.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—We would call attention to the advertisement of H. E. Hooker & Co., in another column. It will soon be time to set out strawberry beds, and in doing so gardeners should get the best.

LADIES ARRESTED.—Among the victims lately arrested at Verona are the sisters Ronchi, aged 22 and 18, suspected of having committed the colors lately sent to the Parma brigade.

There is a lady residing in Elmira, N. Y., who is one hundred years old, and yet never saw but twenty-five birth days. She was born on Leap Year.

Items from the Ware Standard.

ACCIDENT.—Last week, on Thursday evening, at about dark, a child on Bank street was run over by a horse and carriage, but not essentially injured.

BIRTH-DAY GIFT.—The gentlemen and ladies of Mr. C. E. Blood's straw manufactory manifested their kind regard for their employer by presenting him with a handsome gold watch chain, on Monday, the 19th inst, to which he replied in a pleasant and appropriate manner.

THE UNITARIAN FAIR, which was held on Thursday evening of last week, was quite successful, the net proceeds amounting, as we are informed, to about \$150. This, with a slight increase, is said to be sufficient to accomplish the desired result.

OVER THE DAM.—Last Sabbath afternoon, as Edward Thomas was rowing his boat across the pond above the upper dam, he being accustomed, we are told, of "ferrying people" in that way on Sundays, by some negligence, or being nearer the falls than he supposed, the boat was drawn into the rapids, and before he could recover went over. There were two or three men witnessed the accident, who immediately ran down to a small island below, for the purpose of recovering the body, not doubting but that Thomas was dead; for if not drowned, it was not supposed he could pass among the numerous rocks which fill the river bed without being dashed upon them by the violence of the current so as effectually to destroy life. The men soon saw him coming with the surging water, sometimes his head out at other times his feet. They fortunately caught him and drew him ashore, and being carried home was restored to consciousness and probable recovery.

GOLDEN WEDDING OF A HERO.—Capt. Jeremiah Holmes, the renowned gunner of Stonington, who periled his life to save the place from pillage and fire, and whose courageous wife who fired the first gun at the news of peace on the east branch of Mystic River, celebrated their golden wedding at Mystic Bridge, Conn., March 8. The first table was surrounded with more than a score of venerable persons the average age of each of whom was 71 years. The venerable couple were made the recipients of numerous and valuable presents.

A SAVAGE HOUSE.—A hackman in Montreal while attempting to release his horse from the harness, the animal having slipped and fell, was savagely seized by the prostrate animal and bitten in a terrible manner. While holding the man's leg the horse shook it so fiercely that a terrier dog does a rat, and it required repeated strokes on the animal's forehead from a loaded whip handle before the man could be released.

It is no matter of wonder to us that sugar runs out of a maple tree uncut such a sun as we have had lately. Tap the veins of a man or woman, and sugar would flow under the same persuasive circumstances.—*Republican.*

We doubt the propriety of trying the latter experiment.

LEGISLATIVE PROSCRIPTION.—The Senate of Missouri has passed a resolution granting the use of their hall to the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of holding a tea party. The next day after a long discussion the vote was reconsidered on the ground that the Methodist Church was anti-slavery.

The monks of the rich Monastery of Mount Attos have just procured a complete printing establishment. They intend to print several manuscripts which have not been published hitherto and also to establish a religious journal.

A RICH SWINDLER.—Frank Fowler the noted New York ticket swindler, has been sent to Sing Sing prison. He is reported to have saved over \$70,000 from his ticket swindling operation during the past ten years. California passengers were his principal victims.

DO NOT SUFFER after eating, or from acidity of the stomach, heart burn, water brash, wind, burning sensation, or indigestion? Immediate relief can be obtained by using the Sympetized Bitters.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is such a simple and cheap preparation that it is a pity any house should be without it. Read the advertisement in another column for a fuller description of the valuable uses to which it may be applied.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Spurious preparations.—Counterfeits of these celebrated remedies may be detected. Unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are distinguishable as a water-mark on each leaf of the book of directions accompanying the preparations, the articles are fraudulent. Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire, salt rheum, neuralgia, or acute or chronic rheumatism, are among the external diseases for which the Ointment is an absolute obliant; and indigestion, with all its painful concomitants is effectually disposed of by the use of the Pills. They are at once cathartic, disinfectant, alterative and restorative.

SCHOOL SCENE.—Teacher—Who was the oldest man?
Scholar—Methuselah.

T—How long did he live?
S—Nine hundred and sixty-nine years.

T—Who was the wisest man?
S—Solomon.

T—Who discovered America?
S—Christopher Columbus.

T—Who is the best man?
S—Dr. Harn.

Why?
S—Because he invented the Aromatic Invigorating Spirit, which cures so many of the ills that flesh is heir to.

T—Right, boy; you are right; go up to the head.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY CANNOT BE CONTROVERTED.—One of the most startling cases is narrated of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge by Dr. John Butler, of Lowell, Trumbull county, Ohio. The case was that of a young lady who had been very sick for eight years, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated it as one of Prolapsus Uteri. Dr. Butler was then called in, and for a time believed with his predecessors, soon forced, ease of Prolapsus. He was, however, suffering to the conclusion that his patient, prevailed from worms, and after much persuasion, prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a countless number of the largest size. After she passed them, her health immediately returned. She is since married, and continues to enjoy excellent health.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'LANE'S genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. [21]

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Burn, Water Brash,
Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Flatulency, General
Debility, &c. find a ready relief and speedy
cure in this great remedy.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS are believed by
many who have been cured of the above complaints
to be the only medicine which the materia medica
affords for their infallible cure. It is not an al-
coholic preparation, which, while giving a momentary
stimulus, reduces the system in the same ratio;
but one distinct and different from any medical
preparation ever compounded, and which will, in
most cases, extract the disease by the roots, and
restore the patient to pristine health. In proof of
which, testimony of the very highest and unex-
ceptional character is presented.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.—We call the attention
of the reader to the following letter from President
Smith, of Wesleyan University:

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., Feb. 28, 1858.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.,—Gentlemen: I
first made use of the Oxygenated Bitters some sev-
en or eight years since. Having suffered for twen-
ty years from a form of dyspepsia, which was at-
tended with a nervous headache, on an average of
not less than one day in a week, I was induced by
the unpromising recommendation of Mr. Green
to try one bottle, and if no benefit was received,
to discontinue the use.

The use of one bottle warranted a further trial,
to the extent of some three or four, with a careful
observation of the accompanying directions. The
result was an almost entire relief from the usual
dyspeptic symptoms and their depressing, painful
consequences. I believe these Bitters produced
an entire change in the habits of my system and
upon the active energies of my mind. I now deem
myself as exempt from dyspepsia as most persons.
These Bitters have also been of service to other
members of my family.

Very respectfully yours, AUGUSTUS W. SMITH.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston;
and for sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B.
Hitchcock, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs,
J. T. & G. A. Brown, Brimfield; S. W. Longley,
Belchertown.

**50 Years! Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sher-
ry Wine Bitters** has succeeded for the period
of half a century in maintaining its supremacy
over all other medicines. It gives immediate tone
and action to the stomach and bowels, and im-
parts to the patient cheerful and happy antici-
pations, which are never attendant upon an inactive
state of the important functions of the body.
The alternative and purifying action of our medi-
cine upon the stomach and bowels, is the means
of curing many hopeless diseases, which other
medicines have failed to reach; in proof of which
we have frequent testimonials from all parts of
the country, of our Bitters having cured diseases
which have been abandoned by attending physi-
cians; among which are enumerated: Scrofula,
Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Salt Rheum, &c.
Consumption in its early stages, has often been
averted by their use. Its unprecedented success,
however, is based upon its certain and immediate
cure of Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,
Costiveness, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of
the stomach and bowels, for which it is testified
that Dr. Richardson's Bitters has no rival. For
sale by Druggists everywhere, and at the Doctor's
office, 51 Hanover street, Boston. m10-2m.

HERICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.—To soothe
the tortures of acute disease—to build up the
shattered constitution and debilitated frame—to
draw back from the grave's brink the victim of
consuming disease, for which no other cure has
been found, this is the only medicine which has
this mission Herick's Remedies are accomplishing
wherever they are administered. Pills—Large
Boxes 25 cents. Plasters on kid 18¢ cents.
See advertisement.

THE UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY IN CASES OF
Whooping Cough.—There is probably more
of Whooping Cough continued to great length of
time by the use of Remedies containing expector-
ants, which not only aggravate the Cough, but run
down the system, making the Cough fatal, or pro-
ducing Consumption, than by any other cause.
This is completely obviated in the Universal Cough
Remedy, which contains nothing to produce nausea
or prostration; and the Cough yields naturally,
while the system is sustained. Results in confir-
mation of this declaration, and all are asked to satisfy
themselves by trial. See advertisement.

**Great Remedies of the Day. The Tolu
Anodyne.**
The Great Neuralgic, Nervous Headache and
Rheumatic Remedy, and the UNIVERSAL
COUGH REMEDY, for every description
of Lung and Throat Complaints.

These Remedies after six years' private use are
now fairly before the public. Pamphlets giving a
full prospectus of all plans, and testimonials which
can in every case be relied on, and to which the
proprietors ask the most rigid inquiries, will be
found with all dealers. The proprietors, in con-
fidence ask all to read the pamphlet, as nothing like
justice can be done by advertising, excepting that
of notoriety, which is indispensable.

GENERAL AGENTS:
J. W. HUNNEWELL & Co., 7 & 8 Commercial Wharf, Boston.
Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitch-
cock, Ware; S. W. Longley, Belchertown, and
dealers generally. jan28-6m.

BORN.
In Bondville, a son to H. W. STARKS.
In Wilbraham, 12th, a daughter to GEO. NICH-
OLS.
At St. Joseph, Mo., 11th, a daughter to F. C.
BROOKS, formerly of Palmer.
In Thordike, 15th, a son to THOMAS MOKLEN;
a son to EDWARD FLYNN.
In Ludlow, 16th, a son to ELISHA HUBBARD.

MARRIED.
In Palmer, 14th, by Rev. Dr. Vail, H. B. SNEY-
LEY and Mrs. Mary C. Green, both of Greenwich.
In Grafton, 22d, by Rev. J. M. Rockwood, Wm.
BELL and Nancy A. BENNETT, both of Belcher-
town.
In Stockholm, N. Y., 12th, N. S. SIMMONS of
Ware, and ELIZABETH B. HOUSS, of S.

DIED.
In Brimfield, 16th, ALFRED BLASHFIELD, 88,
the oldest man in Brimfield.
In Monson, 16th, ABY, 33, wife of J. W. Stacey.
In Delmar, Pa., 10th, AMOS WARRNER, 92,
formerly of Monson.
In Ware, 29th, NATHANIEL, 4, son of C. A.
Stevens.

PAINTING!
THE Subscriber would give notice that he has
located himself in Thordike village, where he
is prepared to receive and execute all orders for
House and Sign Painting, Graining,
and Paper Hanging.
All done in the neatest style and on the most
reasonable terms. Also old Cane Bottom Chairs
reupholstered, and made nearly as good as new.
J. W. NEWCOMB.
Thordike, March 24, 1860-6m.

TO ROAD BUILDERS.—We, the under-
signed, will sell at Public Auction, to the Lowest
Bidder, on the premises, the rebuilding and
grading the road, as ordered by the County Com-
missioners, near the house of L. W. McMaster, in
Palmer, on Saturday, March 31, at 2 o'clock, p.
m.
GEORGE MOORE, Selection
JAMES S. Loomis,
GILBERT BARKER, of Palmer.
Palmer, March 21, 1860.

EXECUTORS SALE.—By virtue of a li-
cense from Hon. John Wells, Judge of Pro-
bate and Involuntary, within and for the County of
Hampden, authorizing me as executor of the will
of Daniel Nichols, late of Brimfield, in mis-
sioners, near the dwelling house occu-
pied by the said Daniel Nichols in his life time,
proceed to sell so much of said real estate as will
produce the said sum of three hundred and fifty
dollars. The land sold to be from the easterly
part of the home lot.
REUBEN L. NICHOLS, Executor.
March 8, 1860-3w

NEW SPRING GOODS!

P. P. KELLOGG,

PALMER DEPOT,

Has now in Store and ready for sale

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF

DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS,

Far surpassing in richness and extent any display
ever before made on our counters.

We particularly call the attention of the Ladies
to our unsurpassed exhibition of

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

LADIES' POPLINS,

ALL WOOL DELAINES,

COTTON AND WOOL do.,

VALENCIAS,

FRENCH, ENGLISH and

AMERICAN PRINTS,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

50 Plain and Striped Talmas,

100 SKIRTS, of an entirely new pattern,

LADIES' CLOTHS,

COLLARS, AND SETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Housekeeping Goods,

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, all Widths,

Brown and White Linen Table Cloths,

Diapers, Crashes, &c.

We have no desire to overrate our Stock,
but do believe that in the different depart-
ments of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

WOODEN & STONE WARE,

Paper Hangings, Painted Shades, Carpets,
FLOUR, FISH, TEAS, &c.,

It has never been surpassed by any country store.

We respectfully ask a discriminating public to
examine and pass judgment upon it, and wher-
ever its verdict we will be content.

Palmer, March 24, 1860.

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES

HAVE TAKEN THE

HIGHEST MEDAL

AT THE FAIR OF THE

American Institute:

Together with the

HIGHEST PREMIUM

FINE SEWING MACHINE WORK.

ALSO,

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM

At the Fair of the

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

THE NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR,

AND SO GENERALLY, WHEREVER

EXHIBITED.

W. R. PARKS,

AGENT.

Palmer, March 24, 1860-1f.

Five Splendid Strawberries.

HOOKER—Very productive; large, beautiful,
and of unequalled quality.

WILSON'S ALBANY—Exceedingly productive;
Fine for Market.

TRIOMFIE DE GRAND—Immense Size; splen-
did appearance, and High Flavor.

PYRAMIDAL CHILLAN—Very handsome; pro-
ductive, hardy, and Good Flavor.

LARGE EARLY SCARLET—The Earliest;
productive, and EXCELLENT.

As it is impossible to secure all the excellencies
of this most popular fruit in one variety, we offer
the above as comprising, in five sorts, the various
points desirable.

☞ We again confidently recommend the Hook-
er, as by far the best for family use, if only one
sort is to be planted—combining a greater number
of excellencies than any other variety.

☞ All the above have perfect flowers, and will
produce excellent crops, if planted singly or to-
gether.

PRICE.—(Securely packed to be forwarded by
express):
Per 100 plants of any of the above varieties, \$2 00
" 100 " 25 of each variety, 3 00
" 500 " 100 of each variety, 7 50
" 1000 " of the Hooker, 10 00
H. E. HOOKER & Co., Commercial Nurseries,
March 24-2w. Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE.—The present Board of School Com-
missioners are requested to meet at the office of
Gammill Collins, Esq., at Thordike, next Tues-
day, at 1 o'clock, p. m.
PER ORDER.
Palmer, March 21, 1860.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to W. W.
Cross are requested to call and settle the same
immediately.
Palmer, March 24, 1860.

NEW FIRM!

CROSS & CO.

At the Stand formerly occupied by

W. W. CROSS, PALMER.

We are happy to announce that we have opened

the

Largest, Richest and Most Desirable

STOCK OF

Spring Dress Goods,

To be found in this vicinity.

A LARGE LINE OF

BEAUTIFUL PRINTS,

French, English, and American.

SHAWLS,

NEW STYLES CAPES & MANTILLAS,

LADIES' CLOTHS,

HOUSEKEEPING

AND

DOMESTIC GOODS,

A large and superb Stock just opened. Those
who wish for bargains should call early and pur-
chase

THE CHEAPEST LOT OF

TOWELS, TOWELINGS,

TABLE CLOTHS,

BROWN AND BLEACHED DAMASK,

By the Yard,

Handkerchiefs, Bedspreads,

Bleached and Brown Sheetings,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

EVER OFFERED IN THIS TOWN.

8000 ROLLS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising some of the choicest selections to be
found in this country, just received. Also

BORDERS TO MATCH.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Particular attention given to this line
of business.

CARPETINGS,

We have just completed a new room for the pur-
pose of exhibiting

THE MOST DESIRABLE

LOT OF CARPETINGS

Ever offered in this section of the State.

We have just received a

NEW LOT

Of the

LATEST STYLES,

And invite our friends to make an inspection
of our Goods.

ALSO

CROCKERY,

GLASS WARE,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

CAPS, &c.,

Making in all a very Complete Stock, we would
invite attention to the same, while we will endeavor
at all times to show you goods particularly
adapted to the season.

Goods Cheerfully Shown at all Times.

☞ We warrant all our goods to be just what
we represent, and will be sold

VERY LOW,

AT ONE PRICE.

Palmer, March 24, 1860.

DAVID F. McGILVERAY & Co.,

(Successors to Broadhead & Co.)

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Nos. 53 and 55 Tremont Street Boston.

All kinds of Merchandise solicited for Sale
as above. 42-ly.

Life & Fire Insurance Agency.

Main street,.....Ware, Mass.

W. S. BRAKENRIDGE,

AGENT for Companies of indubitable character
and standing, representing a Capital Stock of
over \$3,000,000, and for several of the best Mutual
Insurance Companies. Insurance effected against
loss or damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture,
Stores, Stocks of Goods, Cotton and Woolen Mills,
and Merchandise generally at rates proportionate
to the character of the risk. Losses promptly ad-
justed and paid. Insurance upon Life taken upon
favorable terms in perfectly safe Companies.
Dec. 31-6m.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

M. S. MOULTON

Would call the attention of the inhabitants
of Stafford and vicinity to his stock of Fine
Watches, Chains and Jewelry, where they will
find the best patterns and newest styles, at prices
that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

☞ Gold Pens, Pocket Cutlery, Perfumery,
Combs, Brushes, and every variety of Fancy
Goods. Also, Spectacles, with Gold, Silver or
Steel Bows, always on hand.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired
with neatness, and warranted.

NOTICE.—This day, having given my son,
John G. the right to labor or contract, and for his
benefit, I shall not pay debts of his contracting
after this date. EMBELIUS BOND.

March 15, 1860-3w

NOTICE is hereby given that the Real Es-
tate owned by Augustus Makepeace of West
Brookfield, a non-resident, is taxed in the tax-
list committed to the subscriber, the collector of
taxes for the said town of Ware, for the year
eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, as follows, viz:
A brick house, barn and lot in Ware Village, at
the corner of West and Water streets, for State,
county, and town taxes, \$19 20
The Brakenridge lot, so called, of 16 acres, is
taxed 1 08
A lot of land, called the Barlow land, of 22 acres,
is taxed 2 88
Total taxes, \$23 08
And if no person shall appear to discharge said
taxes on or before the 7th day of April next, at 2
o'clock in the afternoon, I shall proceed to sell at
public auction, at the hotel in said Ware Village,
so much of said Estate as shall be sufficient to
discharge said taxes and all necessary interven-
ing charges.

I. N. LEWIS, Collector of Ware.

Ware, March 12, 1860.

EXCELSIOR!

On this advantage ground we stand:

The People's voice throughout the land
proclaims aloud from near and far,
"Of Gift Book Stores this is the star."

"EXCELSIOR!"

THE proprietors of the most extensive and
the only original GIFT BOOK STORE in New
England, having, in consequence of the unprece-
dented patronage of a discerning public, been en-
abled to distance all competitors, are deter-
mined that no exertion shall be wanting on their part
to maintain the proud position they have so suc-
cessfully attained. Confident that energy, industry,
and a judicious selection of goods, must eventually
command the public's attention, they intend to
persevere until their establishment.

Nos. 43 & 45 CORNHILL, BOSTON, Mass.,
Becomes a familiar household word in every sec-
tion of the Union.

In addition to their own publications, com-
prising about one hundred distinct works, and con-
sisting of the writings of T. S. Arthur, Professor In-
gram, D. P. Thompson, Virginia Townsend, and
others.

G. G. EVANS & CO.

Are possessed of an immense stock of BOOKS, in
almost every department of literature; and being
in constant communication with all the leading
publishers, they are enabled to procure, for Boston,
they are G. G. EVANS, New York, Philadelphia, &c.

ALL NEW BOOKS

as soon as issued. A full and complete classified
Catalogue mailed free to any address. Send for
one, and judge yourselves as to the extent and
variety of our stock. All the Books are new, are
substantially bound, and are sold at the publish-
ers' lowest retail prices; in addition to which, we
return valued at from Fifty Cents to One Hun-
dred Dollars is given with each Book at the time
of sale. Send for a Catalogue. Useful and ele-
gant gifts in almost endless variety, consisting in
part of

Gold and Silver Watches, Lockets,
Gold and Silver Chains, Sleeve Buttons,
Lava, Coral, Cameo, Mala-
chite, Gold Stone, Mosaic,
and Florentine Sets of
Jewelry.

Bamboo Pins and Ear-
Drops, and are constantly receiving

NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY

and adding to the list many articles not heretofore
embraced in it, we are confident that for complete-
ness and variety our selection cannot be excelled.

We shall continue to distribute the same with
unflinching and impartial hands. Send for a Cata-
logue. Our plan of operations and all necessary
information is contained in the Catalogue, a perusal
of which will convince any one of the

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

we hold out in order that all may be benefited by
our system. Send for a Catalogue. Do you want
a watch? or would you possess a library? We
point out an easy method to obtain either, at a
comparatively small outlay of time, and without
expense; in fact we can refer to many who have
received both by acting as our agents. Read the
Catalogue.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

☞ We take all risk of loss through mail, if our
directions are complied with.

Agents supplied with Show Bills and Circulars,
and every information given.

G. G. EVANS & Co., 43 and 45 Cornhill,
Boston, Mass.

Relief in Ten Minutes!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The most certain and speedy remedy ever dis-
covered for all

DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS,

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bron-
chitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult
Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous
and perfect relief, and when persevered with,
according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid
and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to
perfect health, who have tried other means in vain.
To all classes and all constitutions they are a bless-
ing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how
long the disease may have existed, or however se-
vere it may be, provided the organic structure of
the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every
one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers

These Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in
ONE DAY remove the most severe colds, hoarse-
ness, and their regular use for a few days will,
at all times increase the power and flexibility of the
all times increase the power and flexibility of the
voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and
clearness, for which purpose they are regularly
used by many professional vocalists. Price 25
per box. JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

VOCALISTS & PUBLIC SPEAKERS

WILL FIND BRYAN'S WAFERS

INVALUABLE TO

NUMBER 46.

 Society, like shaded silk, may be viewed in all situations, or its colors will deceive you.

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1890

The Growth of Crime.

Two sermons by Rev. T. B. Thayer of Boston, (Universalist) are just published, in which the preacher endeavors to show the causes of crime in high places. Extravagance and fast living are placed foremost on the list. He says, with much truth:—

"When, therefore, parents and daughters realize how much better it is to be wise and useful than to shine and glitter—when our young wives enter their new homes with characters formed on a solid moral and religious basis—when all men and women are ready to lay off all pretension, and in every presence to seem extravagance ceases, and every one learns to live according to his means, and to feel that death is preferable to dishonor—then we shall have removed at least one cause of a large class of crimes. Then embezzlement and fraud, forgery and theft, will become less familiar words than now—and those who have deposited their hard earned five cents or five dollars against a day of want, will feel that they are sacred and secure."

Another cause is "The social, and often legal, distinctions which are made between criminals." Upon this the preacher justly observes that to brand the poor man who steals a small amount of property as a thief, and hurry him off to prison, while the crime of the man of respectable connections, not tempted by hunger or any urgent necessity, who steals delicately twenty, thirty or a hundred thousand dollars, is mildly called an "embezzlement" or "fraud," unbecoming and generally successful efforts being made to "get him off," as it is called, "is only an encouragement to villainy on a large scale." He says:—

"Now, this preference and partiality for great criminals, because of their social connections, seems to me monstrously wicked and unjust. It is dangerous in its influence, and shows to what extent the public conscience and moral sense have become seared and deadened. These men deserve less sympathy and more punishment than the half starved and half clothed thief who, after long struggles against temptation, steals a loaf of bread or a coat. The one steals to feed his hunger, or shelter his shivering body from the stinging cold. The other, fortified by his respectabilities, with no wants or necessities, steals to waste it on his vices and luxuries."

The next clause adduced is "The manner in which so many young men are allowed to grow up, without any trade or profession, without any kind of business knowledge by which they may earn an honest living." The importance of teaching young persons some useful trade or profession, is well enforced by Mr. Thayer, who remarks that "when industry and usefulness stand side by side with books and polite culture, we shall have fewer idle or immoral youths, and fewer of that dangerous class, called 'fast young men.'"

The publicity of criminal proceedings is terribly denounced in the discourse under consideration. Thus saith the preacher:—

"In thousands of instances these newspaper reports are productive of the very evils they describe. The imagination is inflamed, the heart heated, the passions roused into activity, and the way opened that leads into the deep places of hell." Also—"If there be a forgery committed, or a robbery, if a house or a bank be broken into, if a swindle has been enacted, or goods obtained by false pretences, forthwith the whole proceeding is described at length, and every particular published, showing how the villainy was accomplished, step by step, from the inception to the conclusion."

All this only feeds a morbid and dangerous appetite, and in hundreds of cases suggests the crime that otherwise would not have been thought of, and points the way to its successful commission. The details are all examined and studied, and the young candidate for the honors of crime, is sure he can equal the cunning and avoid the mistakes of his predecessor."

The Reverend gentleman must be wrong here, or people are bigger fools than we take them to be. According to his theory if a man reads an account of a murder he will go off and commit one; if he sees a man drowning he will jump into the water and drown himself; if he witnesses a suicide he will commit suicide himself. This is wrong argument. We have more faith in human nature than this, more hope for the race than such preaching would inspire us with.

Free Homes.

A free homestead bill, such as has been talked about in Congress for several years, has at length passed the House, and will probably pass the Senate. The members from the slave States voted against it, knowing that it was fatal to the extension of slavery into the free territories. This fact may defeat it in the Senate.

The bill provides that any person who is at the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of 21 years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his intention to become such a citizen, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, 160 acres of public lands, upon which such person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time such application is made, be subject to pre-emption, at one dollar and a quarter or less per acre; or 80 acres at \$2.50 per acre. No certificate of patent is to be issued until the expiration of five years from the date of entry, and on payment of \$10, rights are secured to the actual settler to issue to heirs and devisees the lands acquired, which are in no event to become liable for the satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issue of the patent.

THE LAST ACT IN THE HAMPDEN'S FERRY TRAGEDY.—Hazzett and Stevens, the last of the Harper's Ferry insurgents, were hung on Friday last week. Stevens died hard, but Hazzett did not exhibit a struggle. There were no religious exercises at the gallows, as the prisoners persisted in refusing all the kindly offices of the ministry in their last moments. They were both Spiritualists, and had a peculiar religion of their own, which enabled them to meet their fate with cheerfulness and resignation. Both of their bodies were forwarded to Marcus Spring, South Amboy, N. J.

A DEER OR YOUNG BOBOLINK.—A cave has been discovered in a mountain near Deposit, N. Y., which is used by a party of boys from twelve to sixteen years of age, associated for purposes of theft and robbery. Some of these boys are said to be sons of respectable families. In the cave were found a number of stolen articles—ham, crackers, sugar, clams, cigars, tobacco, &c., together with a list of the members of the band.

NOTES FROM MODERN ATHENS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, March 29, 1890.

END OF THE BRIBERY CASE.

The end of the bribery case in the legislature has been reached, and the committee of investigation have thrown just as much light upon the subject as the public knew before. It was in evidence that Mr. Shaw received a letter with \$100 in it, but Mr. Hubbard, who took the letter to the State House, declares that it was left at his office by a stranger, in his absence. That is the sum and substance of the whole matter. The committee have got the \$100 bill and propose having a supper out of it at Parker's. Mr. Stone, who handed the letter to Mr. Shaw, testified that the Metropolitan Company had paid him \$100 not to lobby against them, so it seems that the railroad company have used money in one way at the State House if not in another. It is highly probable that both the \$100 bills came from the same source. The Hobbs railroad bill has passed the House in consequence of this attempted bribery, but it is an unjust measure and should be defeated in the Senate. If the Boston man has money to send around gratuitously I could tell him of several persons in need, and who wouldn't make such a fuss as did Mr. Shaw because somebody made them a present of a \$100 bill.

SENTENCE OF REED, THE SEDUCER.

Last Saturday morning I went down to the court house to hear the sentence of Edwin W. Reed. He came in with nine other prisoners, handcuffed, about 8 o'clock, and was the second one called to receive sentence. He looked thin and pale, and on taking his seat he leaned his head forward upon his hands and wiped the tears from his eyes. He evidently felt very anxious, for his hands trembled, and he seemed restless in his seat. His wife, accompanied by a gentleman and lady from Springfield, soon came in. Her face was closely veiled, and she seemed deeply affected on seeing her husband. Gen. Butler, his counsel, called her within the bar, and both talked with the judge for several minutes. Mrs. R. plead with him to make her husband's sentence as light as possible, and to send him to the House of Correction instead of the State Prison. Gen. Butler urged that the sentence of Reed should be light as there were circumstances which made it doubtful as to his being the father of the child. He was not convicted of seduction but for adultery. He read extracts from several letters written by Howard, Miss Laura Kendall's brother, showing that there was a good feeling between Reed and the family after Laura had left home. The Unitarian minister, whom Reed has charged with being the father of the child, was also alluded to in one of the letters. Reed was an intimate friend of a relative of this minister, and it appeared from one of the letters that her visits to this friend had caused talk about her and the minister. Butler assumed that the story which Reed had told was true; that he had protected a ruined girl, and in doing so had exposed himself to the penalty of the law. He appealed to the judge in behalf of the weeping wife at the bar, in behalf of his boys growing into manhood, in behalf of a young and interesting daughter, and in behalf of respectable friends in the Western part of the State, to save his client the disgrace of the State Prison. The appeal was not ineffectual. The court sentenced him to fifteen months each on two counts, to the House of Correction—two years and a half in all. A brother of Miss Kendall was present, and several acquaintances of Reed. The latter looks ten years older than when he went to prison. His heavy whiskers have outgrown the color imparted by hair dye, and are profusely grey. Before this he has entered upon his term of service in the county house at South Boston.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The bill raising the salaries of sheriffs has been killed in the Senate, in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the Berkshire members, who wanted their man to get \$200 more than the bill gave him.—They were determined to get all they asked for or nothing.—The House Resolve providing for a distribution of the General Statutes to members of the legislature has been rejected in the Senate after a hard fight. The new members opposed it, and the old ones went for it. There was a good deal of ill feeling manifested by the latter, who were not satisfied with robbing the State of one copy, but wanted an extra volume to give away.—The Resolve repealing the act of last year which gave to members copies of the Revised Statutes has been rejected, so that besides giving the members of the extra session \$4 per day they will each get a copy of the General Laws, which will cost the State \$5 each.—The Back Bay reservation of land for the Boston Natural History Society has been rejected by the Senate, and that body has refused to reconsider its vote. The bill has been lobbed most faithfully by its friends, and those members who opposed it were coaxed, flattered and even threatened, but they adhered to their belief that the Back Bay was already reserved for school purposes and could not honestly be given away.—The Governor has vetoed the act of the legislature, striking out the word "white" from the militia laws, giving his reasons for so doing at length. The question came up in the Senate on Wednesday, and lacked one vote of being passed over the Governor's veto. Twenty-one Senators voted for it to 11 against—a two thirds vote being necessary to pass it. The subject will come up again for a reconsideration, and will probably be carried.—A bill proposing the settlement of the difficulties between the Worcester and Western Railroads is now before the House.—The Western Road is without doubt the injured party, and the corporation asks, as a simple matter of justice, that the legislature should give them an equal chance with the Worcester road. As the matter now stands, the Western road does most of the work in carrying freight while the Worcester road gets most of the pay. The president and other officers of the Worcester road have been lobbying for a week.—Supper after supper has been given at the Parker House, for the purpose of influencing members, and with what effect remains to be seen.

Free passes over the Worcester road and champagne at Parker's may purchase a few votes, but I have confidence that there is virtue and integrity enough in a majority of the members to resist a stupendous wrong, and not sell themselves at so cheap a price. As I write a fierce debate is going on in the House over the subject, and a vote may not be reached to-day. It is claimed that the bill will be defeated in the Senate if it passes the House, but I am inclined to think it will not, but we shall see.—This is considered the last week of the session, and I fear the legislature will not adjourn till the middle of next week. Several important measures are pending and there is to be the usual amount of gab over them. If the session closes before the annual fair the public ought to be satisfied. ARISTIDES.

A GRAB GAME DEFEATED.—Last year the legislature voted its members copies of the forthcoming General Statutes, which will cost over \$5 per copy. This year the House of Representatives passed a Resolve giving members of the present legislature a grab at the Statutes. On reaching the Senate the Resolve was referred to the Committee on Printing, who reported that the Resolve "ought not to pass for the following reasons:—

First.—Because the General Statutes, which the Resolve proposes to distribute among members of the legislature, will cost the State not less than two dollars per copy; whereas members can purchase the same for one dollar and forty cents, and the legislature, as a measure of economy, had better appropriate to each member the latter amount from the treasury, instead of purchasing and distributing the Statutes as the Resolve contemplates.

Second.—Because, if members of the present legislature appropriate to themselves copies of the General Laws, the members of future legislatures may, with the same propriety, follow their example, and thus perpetuate a practice which has no foundation in justice, and which the people of the Commonwealth almost universally condemn.

Third.—Because the State is under no more obligation to furnish law books to the members of the general court, than it is to replenish the libraries of other citizens.

Fourth.—Because members of the legislature, as representatives of the people, and exponents of moral honesty, ought not to violate the eighth commandment.

G. M. FISK, Chairman.

The report of the committee was accepted by the Senate, and the plunder Resolve of the House was rejected, as recommended, by a vote of 19 to 12. This action of the Senate not only saves the State more than \$1000 but sets an example which future legislators may follow to their credit.

SPRING FASHIONS.—The ladies will be glad to learn the Spring fashions, which are already out. Gray or grisaille, in every shade, is the fashionable color, and the most popular. Flounces will be worn, ranging from four to fifteen in number! But we must let the fashion mongers describe:

The Zouave jacket is to be an indispensable in home toilet. Mantles will be worn if possible, deeper and larger than last year, and the Casque or street basque will be much worn, with dresses en suite. It will be very long, reaching to within a few inches of the ground. Bonnets will be larger, extending upward, and the "sew machine" fashion, to a formidable height above the head, and curving away abruptly from the face on either side—capas deep and large. The bandeau will be almost abolished. The famous Gored dress from Paris, measures seven and a half yards round the bottom. The waist and skirt form one piece, and the massive box pleats are set in on each hip and behind. The gown extends to the waist, and a drapery of elegant cord decorates the waist! Among other novelties is the Princess Royal Waist, of plain checked silk, with Highland plaid ribbon puffed on longitudinally, tapering in at the waist, with twelve little tasselled points.

BABY SOLD.—A little affair happened the other day, which is too good to be lost. Mr. A. told me of one of our farmers, and asked him the price of oats, and was informed that they were worth 35 cents per bushel. He agreed to pay 10 cents on condition that he should be permitted to "trap" them in the half bushel. To secure the bargain he paid for twelve bushels, and the next day took his wagon and went after them. The farmer filled the half bushel, after which Mr. A. got in and gave them a most vigorous "tramping," contracting their proportions considerably. The farmer thereupon emptied the oats into the bag without filling up the measure. Mr. A. raved, but it was no use. The farmer had complied with his part of the agreement, and as evidence, told Mr. A. after he had measured the oats, he might tramp them all day.—*Jersey Shore Republican.*

A NOTED DAY.—The twenty-third day of April has been fixed upon for the assembling of the National Democratic Convention in Charleston. It is the date on which Brazil was discovered. Warren Hastings was acquitted, the battle of Ratisbon was fought, between the Austrians and the French, the Charter of Commerce was granted by Charles II, the first number of the Tatler was published by Steele, Addison and Swift. It is also the anniversary of the death of Cervantes, Baxter, Tickell, Wordsworth, and Shakespeare. It may also indicate the death of the administration Party.

A PROPOSITION.—The 577th proposition of Euclid reads—There is a hotel which containeth not nine beds, albeit there be ten travellers desirous of obtaining lodgment; how may the ten be apportioned each a bed, without having, in any instance, two in the same bed? It is demonstrable, as plainly as the nose on your face, that the thing can be done, but after you learn how, you will be more in the dark than you were before.

ANOTHER MEAN MAN.—In a recent case of Insolvency before the Probate Judge of Franklin county, Ohio, the creditor claimed the spectacles worn by defendant. The Judge very properly refused the claim on the ground that the spectacles were essential to the personal comfort of the debtor. The creditor is probably the same man who applied for an execution to attach his debtor's wooden leg.

A RELIC OF WASHINGTON.—Washington's scarf was exhibited in the College Chapel at Marietta, Ohio, at the student's celebration of his birthday on the 22d ult. The scarf was worn by the hero of the Revolution throughout the struggle for American Independence, and is now in possession of family descendants living in Marietta.

THE BIRTHS OF 1943 CHILDREN—1003 boys and 940 girls—were registered in London in one week.

PAINTER AND VICINITY.

THORNDIKE.—The ladies of the Cong. society at Thorndike will hold a Festival in the vestry of their church next Thursday evening.

FIRE IN MOSSON.—The dwelling house of Eli Rogers was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. None of the furniture in the house was saved. Loss about \$400.

CLASSIFYING PAUPERS.—We notice in the legislative proceedings that a bill has passed the Senate classifying the paupers of the Commonwealth, and making the Alms House at this place a school for all the pauper children. The bill was reported by the Senator from the Eastern Hampden district, and ought to become a law.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM.—The "King House" which we have had occasion to allude to frequently in no very enviable manner, has passed into other hands, and will be transformed into an elegant residence. The "Oakley House," another dwelling of considerable notoriety, has also changed hands for the better. The "Hook and Ladder Company," which was organized under the lead of Capt. Cone, is prospering finely. CON.

BRIMFIELD.—A Teachers' Institute will be held in Brimfield, commencing Monday, April 10.—Patrick Collins was taken before Justice Brown of Brimfield last Friday, for abusing and using threatening language to his wife. He was put under bonds of fifty dollars and cost, to keep the peace for sixty days, but he procured bonds, paid costs and is again at large.—S. C. Herring has rented his new hotel in Brimfield to Mr. Brown, who is now keeping a hotel in Mansfield, Mass. It is expected the house will be open to the public about the middle of April.

ALMOST A FIRE.—On Tuesday night at 11 o'clock a fire was discovered in an out building attached to the Hope Mill at Staffordville, evidently the work of an incendiary, from the fact that shavings had been carried from a carpenter's near to this place of deposit. The discovery was made by some persons who were returning from a political lecture at the other village, in season to prevent an extensive conflagration. It will be recollected that the mill on the same site was burnt two years ago and rebuilt soon after with new sets of machinery. Such a diabolical attempt at the destruction of property should call down, as doubtless it will, the just indignation of every honest citizen in the place, until a just retribution is meted out to the cowardly incendiary.

DEATH OF A SNUFF DIPPER.—Miss Tennessee, who was sentenced to the State Prison for a term of 15 years, in 1857, for an attempt to shoot a drover named Hall, the circumstances of which are still fresh in the minds of this community, was pardoned out of prison on Friday, last week. Walker was convicted on the testimony of Hall, whose story was then believed, but it is now thought that Hall entered Walker into a gambling den at Albany and after getting from him his money came on after more which Walker promised to obtain for him. On the way from Springfield to Belchertown Walker says they quarreled over the matter, and in self defence he used a pistol. The overseer in the prison gives Walker a good recommendation for industry and deportment. He returned home with his father on Friday afternoon.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM IN WALES.—On Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., some unknown person smashed in one of the front windows of the Methodist parsonage in Wales, by throwing a large stone against it, during the absence of the occupant, Rev. Silas Piper. On Thursday evening of the same week the interior of the Methodist church in Wales was discovered to be on fire. The fire was soon extinguished without much damage being done. It appears that attempts were made some days before to fire the building. While one of the ladies was sweeping out the church a few days since, she stepped through a hole in the pulpit floor. On examination a hole was discovered some 8 inches wide and 12 inches long, which was concealed by drawing the carpet over it. Underneath where the hole was made one or two spit boxes were found filled with saw dust and paper saturated in camphene or turpentine, which indicated that some one designed to set fire to the house. A court of inquiry was instituted on Monday morning last, for the purpose of investigating into the origin of the fire. A jury of six citizens were impaneled, and a host of witnesses were summoned. Absalom Gardner of Wales, Mr. West of Stafford, and Mr. Willey Squires of Stafford, are employed as the lawyers. The work of investigating has proceeded two days, and has not yet finished. As yet no clue is bad as to who set the fire. W.

"TALL OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW."—Haynes & Brothers, the Tailors who now clothe the best part of Western Massachusetts, and whose sales are probably larger than any dozen similar establishments, commenced here in 1843 with a store 15x25 feet. Now their establishment covers over Ten Thousand square feet of ground floors. This increase in their business has been brought about mainly by the general excellence of their Garments, all of which are manufactured by themselves. This gives them a greatly superior quality of Clothing from the ordinary Ready Made Garments. In fact they may be said to be the Leaders in getting up the finer styles of the better class Ready Made Goods. They have always adopted the plan of guaranteeing to all their Customers the full value for their money, and in all cases refunding more than as recommended. This has established a confidence between them and their patrons that has given them a most honorable reputation. Their motto is that no trade is profitable that does not benefit both buyer and seller; hence they sell no garments that they have not confidence in themselves. This is a good feature; for few persons know the actual value of goods, and prefer to deal where the parties have reputation at stake as well as goods to sell. The probability is that before another year Music Hall will be still further enlarged to keep up with the pace of their business.—*Springfield Republican.*

Resolves in Favor of Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham.

Resolved.—That there be allowed and paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth on the first day of April next, to the treasurer of the corporation of the Wesleyan Academy, in Wilbraham, upon the order of the corporation, the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, and upon account of the grant anticipated and upon account of the grant made to said academy by chapter one hundred and fifty-four of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. And provided, that the sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be subscribed by individuals, as a contribution to the funds of the Academy, which subscription shall be satisfactory to the Governor and Council, before the amount allowed by this resolve shall be paid.

Resolved.—That the treasurer and receiver-general of this Commonwealth, shall forthwith open an account with the said treasurer of the corporation of the Wesleyan Academy, in Wilbraham; and he shall charge said treasurer with said advance of twenty-two thousand dollars, and shall charge him with interest thereon semi-annually, on the first days of October and April in each year, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and whenever the provisions of said chapter one hundred and eighty-four of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, any portion of the proceeds of sales of lands in the Back Bay becomes due to the said corporation of the Wesleyan Academy, in Wilbraham, the portion thus due shall be retained by the treasurer of the Commonwealth, and shall be credited to the said treasurer of the said corporation in the account aforesaid; and interest shall be credited on said payments, semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Resolved.—That whenever the full sum of twenty-five thousand dollars granted to said academy shall have accrued from the proceeds of sales of lands in the Back Bay, in the main, or provided in said chapter one hundred and eighty-four of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and shall have been credited to the treasurer of the corporation of said academy in the account established under the preceding resolve, said account shall be closed, and the balance, if any, due said treasurer of said corporation shall be paid over to him, on the order of said corporation; otherwise the payment of twenty-two thousand dollars shall be deemed and held full satisfaction of the grant made by said chapter one hundred and fifty-four, and of all claims of said corporation by reason thereof. And if the said principal sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, or any part thereof, shall not have accrued from sales of lands in the Back Bay, at the end of ten years from the passage of these Resolves, then the corporation of the Wesleyan Academy shall be held liable to pay, without interest, the difference between said principal sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, and the amount actually realized from such sales of land, on demand of the treasurer of the Commonwealth.

Resolved.—That these resolves shall not take effect unless assented by the corporation of the Wesleyan Academy, in Wilbraham, at a legal meeting thereof.

DEATH OF A SNUFF DIPPER.—Miss Tennessee, who was sentenced to the State Prison for a term of 15 years, in 1857, for an attempt to shoot a drover named Hall, the circumstances of which are still fresh in the minds of this community, was pardoned out of prison on Friday, last week. Walker was convicted on the testimony of Hall, whose story was then believed, but it is now thought that Hall entered Walker into a gambling den at Albany and after getting from him his money came on after more which Walker promised to obtain for him. On the way from Springfield to Belchertown Walker says they quarreled over the matter, and in self defence he used a pistol. The overseer in the prison gives Walker a good recommendation for industry and deportment. He returned home with his father on Friday afternoon.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Mary Mullen, a single woman, who has resided at Manchester, N. H., during the past six years, has been detected in stealing dry goods and other articles from the stores in that city, to a very large amount. In her trunk there was some \$200 worth, and at the house of a man named Charles Clark, in Londonderry, there was also found a large amount. It is probable that her operations have been continued through several years, and that the woman is the cat's paw of some one who will be brought to justice through the revelations she may be induced to make.

A NEW SOUTHERN STATE PROPOSED.—The old project of forming a new State out of Northern Mississippi, Western Tennessee, and the extreme western point of Kentucky, has been revived, and the Tennessee Legislature has given it its sanction. The proposed State would be bounded by the Tennessee river on the east, through the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and by the Mississippi on the west, and would contain a population of about 700,000.

Three hundred women of the town of Aylesbury, England, have forwarded a petition to the house of Lords against the legalization of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, on the ground that such marriages are calculated to destroy the freedom of family intercourse. On the other hand, 428 have signed a petition in favor of the measure.

GOING TO REMOVE.—John A. Washington is preparing to remove from Mount Vernon to his new estate, about 30 miles distant. His personal popularity at home has recently been shown in his election (J. C. Lives having previously been elected and declined) as President of the Potomac and Piedmont Agricultural Society.

SUICIDES IN MASSACHUSETTS. In the year 1858, 91 suicides occurred in Massachusetts and the number has not varied for the past five years. For the seven years ending December 31, 1858, 1039 persons have taken their own lives in this State.

THE PAY OF POSTMASTERS.—There are nine postmasters in Massachusetts who get \$2000 salary. Those at Springfield, Pittsfield and Worcester are of this number. There are twenty-one who get \$1000 or over. The one at Northampton gets \$1970; at Westfield \$1269; Holyoke \$1012; at Chicopee \$1146.

AN ECONOMICAL EMPEROR.—Soulouque is economical from an ex-Emperor. He has changed his lodgings to save \$3 per month, and his wife does the family washing.

AN OLD SKATER.—President Lord of Dartmouth college, though 75 years old, is a very agile skater, and takes great delight in the exercise.

COMING UP AGAIN.—Barnum has paid up all the \$400,000 worth of his Clock Company's notes, and is now laying the foundations for another fortune.

Strawberries from the Southern climate have made their appearance in the New York markets; also that delicacy, asparagus.

USING REASON.—The Virginia Senate has rejected the bill to enslave certain free colored persons.

Items from the Ware Standard.

THE ALPHA SIGMA SOCIETY made choice of their officers on Wednesday evening last, for the quarter as follows: President, Geo. H. Gilbert, Jr.; Vice President, Silas A. Spooner; Secretary, Chas. E. Stevens; Treasurer, Henry P. Brainard; Usher, Joseph Lawton; Executive Committee, J. Gilbert Hill, John F. Phelps, Sylvester B. Bond.

WELL DONE.—Part of the pews in the Methodist Church were sold last Wednesday for \$1550, which is to be applied towards extinguishing a debt of \$1550. Of the remaining \$300, 150 is already pledged, with a fair prospect of raising the whole amount necessary.—The annual sale of the pews in the Congregational Society took place on Thursday, realizing about the usual amount.

SAVED BY A DOG.—On Sunday last, Mrs. Alexander Wood of Westport Point, while in the yard near the house, was attacked by a heifer, and thrown to the ground and seriously injured. Just as the animal was about to make another plunge at the prostrate woman, the dog belonging to the family rushed out of the house, seized the heifer by the nose and prevented further injury, probably saving Mrs. Wood's life.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—Various State delegations to the Chicago Convention are already securing quarters at the different hotels. The delegations from Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut and Iowa, as well as the National Republican Committee, have already engaged quarters at the Tremont House. The Maine delegation has engaged quarters at the Briggs House. The Republican National Committee, at their last meeting in Albany, adjourned to meet at the Tremont House on the 15th of May, the day preceding the Convention.

FAST DAY.—Massachusetts April 6; Vermont and Connecticut April 6; New Hampshire April 12. In Connecticut and Vermont, by a convenient arrangement, Fast day is made to fall upon Good Friday, one of the principal fasts of both the Roman and Protestant branches of the Catholic Church.

IT SINK HIM.—In London lately, a police officer had a desperate struggle with a thief near the docks, during which the thief slipped overboard and sunk immediately. His body was not recovered for some time, when thirteen sheets of stolen copper were found wrapped about it.

LOST HIS SWORD.—The sword of a sword fish was found in a vessel lately put into dock for repairs, which had been driven through a double sheathing of copper, a plank two and a half inches thick, and deep into one of the ship's timbers, when it had broken short off.

KILLED BY A NEEDLE.—A cow belonging to Mr. William Denton of Roanoke county, Va., died suddenly a short time since, and on examination a large sewing needle was found embedded in the heart.

SINGULAR FAMILY.—There is a room in a house in Duxbury, in which fifteen children, eleven girls and four boys, were born of the same parents, and what is still more singular, the eleven girls were all married in the same room.

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, 16th says:—"We learn from a satisfactory source in Paris that the French Government were advised that Spain has agreed to sell Cuba to the United States. Everything was arranged except the price, about which there was some little difference of opinion."

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—In the Superior Court at Worcester last week, the case of Nancy Burke vs. Thomas Wall was tried. This was an action for breach of promise of marriage, aggravated by seduction. The defendant was defaulted, and the jury assessed the damages at \$1335.

GREEN REJECTED.—The Leipzig Common Council has under heavy penalties interdicted the sale of cotton goods for ball dresses of a green color, the dye being dyed with Scheele's green, which is arseniate of copper, and a deadly poison.

VERY PARTICULAR.—A householder in a Western village in filling up his census schedule under the column headed "where born," described one of his children as "born in the parlor," and the other "up stairs."

TREES DYING.—In several counties of Virginia the forest trees are dying without any apparent cause. This extraordinary blight is the common topic among the citizens of the counties where it prevails.

WORKS! WORKS! WORKS!—A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them, and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens:

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name and further particulars by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan Place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. NONE genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. [22]

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fallacious, destroyer, Consumption, it does no more than most physicians can do. A single trial will satisfy the most incredulous.

Parrots are so numerous in Ceylon that Mr. Layard describes such vast flights coming to roost in the coco-nut trees which overhangs the bazaar at Chilaw, that their noise drowned the babel of tongues bargaining for the evening provisions.

One day last fall a farmer in Illinois cradled three acres of wheat, and that night his wife, not to be outdone by him, cradled three babies.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Church & Dupont, No. 499 Broadway, New York. The "Blood Food" is one of the great medicines of the age, and is rapidly driving out of the market all the quack nostrums of modern times. Its efficacy is so great, and its superiority so justly acknowledged, that it is found difficult to supply the immense and increasing demand for the article. Dr. Eaton's celebrated "Infantile Cordial," is a medicine prepared by a regular physician of eminence in his profession, and one who has devoted his life to the treatment of infantile diseases. It is no humbug, but a medicine which commends itself only to those who can appreciate it. - *Apalachicola (Fla.) Times.*

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Flatulency, General Debility, &c., find a ready relief and speedy cure in this great remedy.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS are believed by many who have been cured of the above complaints to be the only medicine which the materia medica affords for their infallible cure. It is not an alcoholic preparation, which, while giving a momentary stimulus, reduces the system in the same ratio; but one distinct and different from any medical preparation ever compounded, and which will, in most cases, extract the disease by the roots, and restore the patient to pristine health. In proof of which, testimony of the very highest and unexceptionable character is presented.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.—We call the attention of the reader to the following letter from President Smith, of Wesleyan University:

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., Feb. 28, 1858.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Gentlemen:—I first made use of the Oxygenated Bitters some seven or eight years since. Having suffered for twenty years from a form of dyspepsia, which was attended with a nervous headache, on an average of not less than one day in a week, I was induced by the unpretending recommendation of Mr. Green to "try one bottle, and if no benefit was received, to discontinue the use."

The use of one bottle warranted a further trial, to the extent of some three or four, with a careful observance of the accompanying directions. The result was an almost entire relief from the usual dyspeptic symptoms and their depressing, painful consequences. I believe these Bitters produced an entire change in the habits of my system, and upon the active energies of the digestive organs. I now deem myself as exempt from dyspepsia as most persons. These Bitters have also been of service to other members of my family. Very respectfully yours, ARTHUR W. SMITH.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, and for sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs; J. T. & G. A. Brown, Brimfield; S. W. Longley, Belchertown.

50 Years' Dr. S. O. Richardson's Cherry Wine Bitters has succeeded for the period of half a century in maintaining its supremacy over all other medicines. It gives immediate relief and action to the Stomach, and Bile, and imparts to the patient cheerful and happy anticipations, which are never attendant upon an inactive state of the important functions of the body. The alternative and purifying action of our medicine upon the Stomach and Bile, is the means of curing many hopeless diseases, which other medicines have failed to reach; in proof of which we have frequent testimonials from all parts of the country, of our Bitters having cured diseases which have been abandoned by attending physicians; among which are enumerated Scrofula, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Salt Rheum, &c. Consumption in its early stages has often been averted by their use. Its unprecedent success, however, is based upon its certain and immediate cure of Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Liver Complaints, &c. &c. of the Stomach and Bile, for which it is conceded that Dr. Richardson's Bitters has no rival. For sale by Druggists everywhere, and at the Doctor's office, 51 Hanover street, Boston. m10—Jan.

SCHOOL SCENE.—Teacher:—Who was the oldest man?
Scholar:—Methuselah.
T:—How long did he live?
S:—Nine hundred and sixty-nine years.
T:—Who was the wisest man?
S:—Solomon.
T:—Who discovered America?
S:—Christopher Columbus.
T:—Who is the best man?
S:—Dr. Hain.
Why?
S:—Because he invented the Aromatic Invigorating Spirit, which cures so many of the ills that flesh is heir to.
T:—Right, boy; you are right; go up to the head.

Loss of Sleep.—If there is anything more wearing to both mind and body than loss of sleep, or if any difficulty or disease can be often traced to other than loss of sleep, then experience has lost its power, or Sidney Smith, the great English Physiologist, is not to be relied upon. Of this let the experience of thousands answer, and try the Tolu Anodyne, and they will be ready to endorse the remark of one of the friends of the proprietors, who writes, "Were the directions to be covered with sovereigns to purchase, I would not be without it." This all will experience by its use. See advertisement, and call for pamphlets.

SPALDING'S CELEBRATED PREPARED GLUE is a useful, ever needed article in the household office. It is simply the best glue, chemically held in solution—is always ready to use without heating, and does not thicken by having the vessel holding it uncovered. It is put up in neat little bottles, and is accompanied with a brush.

HERRIK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.—To soothe the tortures of acute disease—to build up the shattered constitution and debilitated frame—to draw back from the grave the brink the victim of consuming disease—to purchase a noble nation, and this mission Herrik's Remedies are accomplishing wherever they are administered. Pills—Large Boxes 25 cents. Plasters on kid 15¢ cents. See advertisement. 30—ly.

Great Remedies of the Day. The Tolu Anodyne. The Great Neuralgic, Nervous Headache and Rheumatic Remedy, and the UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY, for every description of Lung and Throat Complaints.

These Remedies after six years' private use are now fairly before the public. Pamphlets giving a full prospectus of all plans, and testimonials which can in every case be relied on, and to which the proprietors ask the most rigid inquiries, will be found with all dealers. The proprietors, in confidence ask all to read the pamphlet, as nothing like justice can be done by advertising, excepting that of notoriety, which is indispensable.

AGENTS. J. W. HUNNEWELL & Co., GEO. HUNNEWELL, 7 & 8 Commercial Wharf, 145 Water Street, Boston, New York.

AGENTS.—Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; S. W. Longley, Belchertown, and dealers generally. Jan 28—6m.

PAINTING! The Subscriber would give notice that he has located himself in Thordike village, where he is prepared to receive and execute all orders for House and Sign Painting, Graining, and Paper Hanging. All done in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Also Old Cane Bottom Chairs re-seated, and made nearly as good as new. Thordike, March 21, 1860.—6m.

The members of the Canadian Parliament are paid, by a new law, at the rate of \$6 per day for the first month, and after that a gross sum of \$600 whether the sessions is long or short.

BORN.
At Ludlow, 25th, a son to E. J. SYKES.

MARRIED.
At Ludlow, 23th, JOHN S. SEELY of Oswego, Ill., and Mrs. LUCY C. TANNER of Batavia, Ill.

In Springfield, 3th, A. B. HOLT and SARAH CALKINS; 28th, by Rev. Dr. Ide, GEORGE D. BURLINGAME of Palmer, and FRANCES K. SHAW of Springfield.
In Stafford, 29th, CHARLES H. COLTON and MINERVA A. PLIMPTON.

DIED.
In Palmer, 21st, ELIZA, infant daughter of Rev. L. Bolles, jr.

In Brimfield, 20th, Mrs. LAVINA GRIGGS, 47. At Stafford Springs, 24th, at the residence of his brother, GEORGE A. LUCAS, EDWARD LUCAS, 31, of Thordike, Mass.; 28th, EMELINE, 49, wife of Henry Thrall Esq.
At Belchertown, 17th, FANNY D. BODNER, 42.

LANDFEAR'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE!

JUST LOOK AT IT and see it work, and you will say no other Sewing Machine has appeared in the market so simple and so perfect. The price is within the means of most families, being ONLY TWELVE DOLLARS

for the Hand, and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the Table Machine. No person who can raise either of these small sums, after having examined this Machine, with its good work and rapid and easy movements, will, we think, fail to secure an article so valuable for the use of his family.

These Machines are manufactured under three different patents and are clear of infringements on all other patents.

W. R. PARKS, Sole Agent.
Palmer, March 31, 1859.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to W. W. Cross are requested to call and settle the same immediately.
Palmer, March 24, 1859.

BOOTS AND SHOES!
Now in Store

The Largest, Best and Cheapest assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES ever offered in Palmer.

All Warranted. Please Call and Examine.
J. BOWLES, No. 1, Nassawanno Block.
Palmer, March 31, 1859.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

A Session of the Teacher's Institute will be held at Brimfield, commencing on Monday, April 23, at 10 o'clock a. m. Members of the Institute will be entertained without charge, and the teachers of the vicinity are invited to be present and to remain during the week.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Board of Education.
Boston, March 14, 1859.

Desired to send their names previously to Geo. C. Homer Esq., Brimfield.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

The alternative and purifying action of our medicine upon the Stomach and Bile, is the means of curing many hopeless diseases, which other medicines have failed to reach; in proof of which we have frequent testimonials from all parts of the country, of our Bitters having cured diseases which have been abandoned by attending physicians; among which are enumerated Scrofula, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Salt Rheum, &c. Consumption in its early stages has often been averted by their use. Its unprecedent success, however, is based upon its certain and immediate cure of Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Liver Complaints, &c. &c. of the Stomach and Bile, for which it is conceded that Dr. Richardson's Bitters has no rival. For sale by Druggists everywhere, and at the Doctor's office, 51 Hanover street, Boston. m10—Jan.

P. P. KELLOGG,

PALMER DEPOT,

Has now in Store and ready for sale

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF

DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS,

Far surpassing in richness and extent any display ever before made on our counters.

We particularly call the attention of the Ladies to our unsurpassed exhibition of

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

LADIES' POPLINS,

ALL WOOL DELAINES,

COTTON AND WOOL do.,

VALENCIAS,

FRENCH, ENGLISH and

AMERICAN PRINTS,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

50 Plain and Striped Talmas,

100 SHIRTS, of an entirely new pattern,

LADIES' CLOTHS,

COLLARS, AND SETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Housekeeping Goods,

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, all Widths,

Brown and White Linen Table Cloths,

Diapers, Crashes, &c.

We have no desire to overrate our Stock, but do believe that in the different departments of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

WOODEN & STONE WARE,

Paper Hangings, Painted Shades, Carpets

FLOUR, FISH, TEAS, &c.,

It has never been surpassed by any country store.

We respectfully ask a discriminating public to examine and pass judgment upon it, and whatever its verdict will be content.

W. W. NEWCOMB.
Palmer, March 24, 1860.

NEW FIRM!

CROSS & CO.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Together with the

HIGHEST PREMIUM

FOR

FINE SEWING MACHINE WORK.

ALSO,

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM

At the Fair of the

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

THE NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR,

AND SO GENERALLY, WHEREVER

EXHIBITED.

W. R. PARKS,

AGENT.

Palmer, March 24, 1860—m.

MOTHERS.

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of deadening its sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children teething, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head, and Croup, also, for softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain, it has no equal. Being an antispasmodic it is used with unflinching success in all cases of Convulsion or other fits. As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for infantile Complaints are composed, take none but Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Full directions accompany each bottle. Price 25 cents. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,

No. 109 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD.

HEALTHY human blood upon being analyzed always presents with the same elements, and gives of course the true standard. Analyze the blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c. &c. and you will find it deficient in the red globules of blood. Supply these deficiencies and you are made well. The BLOOD FOOD is founded upon this theory. It contains the elements of blood, and is adapted to the deficiencies of the blood in different diseases. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs, Indigestion, Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Complaints arising from Over-use, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2, for Liver Complaints, No. 3, for Dysentery, Cholera, and Diarrhoea. For all these it is TAKEN BY DROPS and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c. &c. See special directions for this. For Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the BLOOD FOOD \$1 per bottle.

Sold by Church and Dupont, Druggists, No. 409 Broadway, N. Y., and by all respectable druggists throughout the country.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., wholesale agts., Boston.

DAVID F. McILVRAE & Co.,

(Successors to Broadhead & Co.)

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Nos. 53 and 55 Tremont Street Boston.

All kinds of Merchandise solicited for Sale as above. 42—ly.

EXCELSIOR!

On this advantage ground we stand:

The People's voice throughout the land proclaims aloud from near and far

"Of Gift Book Stores this is the star."

"EXCELSIOR!"

The proprietors of the most extensive and the most complete GIFT BOOK STORE in New England, having, in consequence of the unprecedented patronage of a discerning public, been enabled to distance all competitors, are determined that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to maintain the proud position they have so successfully attained. Confident that energy, liberality, and promptitude, properly directed, must eventually command unlimited success, they intend to persevere until their establishment is

Nos. 43 & 45 CORNHILL, BOSTON, Mass.

Becomes a familiar household word in every section of the Union.

In addition to their own publications, comprising about one hundred distinct works, and consisting of the writings of T. S. Arthur, Professor Ingraham, D. P. Thompson, Virginia Townsend, and others,

G. G. EVANS & CO.

Are possessed of an immense stock of BOOKS, in almost every department of literature; and being in constant communication with all the leading publishing houses of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, they are continually adding to their list

ALL NEW BOOKS

as soon as issued. A full and complete classified Catalogue mailed free to any address. Send for one, and judge for yourselves as to the extent and variety of our stock. All the Books are new, are substantially bound, and are sold at the publishers' lowest retail prices; in addition to which a present valued at from Fifty Cents to One Hundred Dollars is given with each book at the time of sale. Send for a Catalogue. Useful and elegant gifts in almost endless variety, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Watches, Lockets,

Guard & Chain Cases, Studs,

Lava, Coral, Cameo, Maltese Buttons,

White, Gold, Silver, Mosses, Reticules,

and Florentine Sets of Port Monnaies,

Jewelry, Bracelets, Pins and Ear-

drops, Pearl Necklaces, Pocket-
knives, &c., &c. and as we are constantly receiving

NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY

and adding to the list many articles not heretofore embraced in it, we are confident that for completeness and variety our selection cannot be excelled. We shall continue to distribute the same with an unvarying and impartial hand. Send for a Catalogue. Our plan of operations and all necessary information is contained in the Catalogue, a perusal of which will convince any one of the

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

we hold out in order that all may be benefited by our system. Send for a Catalogue. Do you want a watch? or would you possess a library? We point out an easy method to obtain either, at a comparatively small outlay of time, and without expense; in fact we can refer to many who have received both by acting as our agents. Read the Catalogue.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

We take all risk of loss through mail, if our directions are complied with.

Agents supplied with Show Bills and Circulars, and every information given. Address

G. G. EVANS & Co., 48 and 49 Cornhill,

Boston, Mass.

Palmer, March 24, 1860.

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES

HAVE TAKEN THE

HIGHEST MEDAL

AT THE FAIR OF THE

American Institute:

Together with the

HIGHEST PREMIUM

FOR

FINE SEWING MACHINE WORK.

ALSO,

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM

At the Fair of the

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

THE NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR,

AND SO GENERALLY, WHEREVER

EXHIBITED.

W. R. PARKS,

AGENT.

Palmer, March 24, 1860—m.

MOTHERS.

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of deadening its sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children teething, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head, and Croup, also, for softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain, it has no equal. Being an antispasmodic it is used with unflinching success in all cases of Convulsion or other fits. As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for infantile Complaints are composed, take none but Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Full directions accompany each bottle. Price 25 cents. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,

No. 109 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD.

HEALTHY human blood upon being analyzed always presents with the same elements, and gives of course the true standard. Analyze the blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c. &c. and you will find it deficient in the red globules of blood. Supply these deficiencies and you are made well. The BLOOD FOOD is founded upon this theory. It contains the elements of blood, and is adapted to the deficiencies of the blood in different diseases. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs, Indigestion, Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Complaints arising from Over-use, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2, for Liver Complaints, No. 3, for Dysentery, Cholera, and Diarrhoea. For all these it is TAKEN BY DROPS and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c. &c. See special directions for this. For Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the BLOOD FOOD \$1 per bottle.

Sold by Church and Dupont, Druggists, No. 409 Broadway, N. Y., and by all respectable druggists throughout the country.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., wholesale agts., Boston.

DAVID F. McILVRAE & Co.,

(Successors to Broadhead & Co.)

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Nos. 53 and 55 Tremont Street Boston.

All kinds of Merchandise solicited for Sale as above. 42—ly.

EXCELSIOR!

On this advantage ground we stand:

The People's voice throughout the land proclaims aloud from near and far

"Of Gift Book Stores this is the star."

"EXCELSIOR!"

The proprietors of the most extensive and the most complete GIFT BOOK STORE in New England, having, in consequence of the unprecedented patronage of a discerning public, been enabled to distance all competitors, are determined that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to maintain the proud position they have so successfully attained. Confident that energy, liberality, and promptitude, properly directed, must eventually command unlimited success, they intend to persevere until their establishment is

Nos. 43 & 45 CORNHILL, BOSTON, Mass.

Becomes a familiar household word in every section of the Union.

In addition to their own publications, comprising about one hundred distinct works, and consisting of the writings of T. S. Arthur, Professor Ingraham, D. P. Thompson, Virginia Townsend, and others,

G. G. EVANS & CO.

Are possessed of an immense stock of BOOKS, in almost every department of literature; and being in constant communication with all the leading publishing houses of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, they are continually adding to their list

ALL NEW BOOKS

as soon as issued. A full and complete classified Catalogue mailed free to any address. Send for one, and judge for yourselves as to the extent and variety of our stock. All the Books are new, are substantially bound, and are sold at the publishers' lowest retail prices; in addition to which a present valued at from Fifty Cents to One Hundred Dollars is given with each book at the time of sale. Send for a Catalogue. Useful and elegant gifts in almost endless variety, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Watches, Lockets,

Guard

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME X.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

NUMBER 47.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

RISK & GOLF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay strictly in advance. Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months, 75 Cents; for three months, 38 Cents.

ADVERTISING.—The space occupied by twelve lines advertising type constitutes a square. For one square, one week, 75 cents; for two or three weeks, \$1.00. For each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Legal advertising 20 per cent. in advance of these rates. Special and obituary notices 10 cents per line. A discount made to yearly advertisers. Transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

JOHN PRINTER of nearly every description, and in the neatest style, promptly executed.

UNNATURAL CRUELTY—STARVING A MOTHER.

A man named Willis Graves, living in Cleveland, Ohio, has been detected in the barbarous crime of attempting to starve his mother to death. From the Cleveland Herald of the 14th ult., which relates the sad story, we gather the following particulars:—"The son has recently married a second time, since which occurrence both he and his wife have treated the mother in the most inhuman manner. About this time she was removed from her former chamber to a small back one, in which she has been ever since, and here she would have shortly died in destitution and want had not the community been so roused up as to compel a change for the better. The furniture of this room was a bed, table and one chair, and these of the cheapest and commonest kind. The stove has been so long neglected that it was as rusty as an anchor, and everything was of the meanest possible description. Some six weeks ago Mrs. Graves was so reduced as to be confined to her bed, and there she was suffered to lie, day after day, with no one to sit with her, no one to cheer her, no one to care for her.

She had lain on this bed two weeks to move or help herself, day and night, totally neglected except once a day, at noon, when she was tended for a few minutes by two German women, and a bit of toast given her to eat, and with this bit of toast as her only meal in twenty-four hours, she has wasted away until she is now a bare skeleton. It will seem incredible that a son and daughter could so forget all the principles of love, affection or common humanity, as to thus systematically drag an aged parent down to the grave, and were not the evidence too strong to be disputed, no one could credit the story. The evidences of the cruelty were all around her, for on her miserable bed was no sign of a sheet, but she lay on the bare straw bed until festering sores covered her back and limbs, and she was totally neglected in her bed, when too weak to move, for three days. When her son was remonstrated with for his unnatural conduct, he sneeringly asked, "What is the use of taking bread from the living and giving it to one who is three quarters dead?" Mrs. Graves was promptly rescued from her miserable situation."

A FREE LOVE AFFAIR.

There was a "scene" this morning on a steamboat at the levee. Two lovers—a man some forty years of age, who recently left a wife behind him, and a handsome young woman of twenty, who as recently robbed the said wife of a husband—fell into the hands of the police, just as they were about embarking for the land of sunsets, and instead of fleeing from the wrath at hand, and to the enjoyment of bliss, were lodged in separate apartments of the Hammond street police station. The facts thereof seem to be as follows:

Yesterday a dispatch was received from Cleveland, urging our police to arrest and detain, if found, a man named Richard Knox, who had fled from Cleveland in company with a handsome young woman. A full description of the parties was given, and the police about the depots and river put upon the *qui vive*. Last evening a middle aged lady arrived from Cleveland, and introduced herself to the police department as the wife of said Richard Knox, and stated her mission to be the recovery of her husband. Her story was to this effect:

She was married to and lived contentedly with said Knox. Their residence is Cleveland and they have one child. Some months ago she admitted a young woman into her family as seamstress. This young woman is an orphan and had previously occupied a respectable position. She became enamored of Mr. Knox and Mr. Knox became enamored of her. This was at first unknown to the wife, but finally rumors reached her ears that awakened suspicions. She soon became convinced there was something wrong, and dismissed the girl from the house. This was four months ago. The intimacy, however, between the unwise lovers was kept up. The girl boarded out, and Mr. Knox paid her board. She had another steady situation, and owned a vacant lot. He wanted to marry her, but she replied, "No—I love another, and if I can't get him now, I will wait until I can." Finally a crisis arrived. Mr. Knox gathered up all the ready cash he could, and day before yesterday, in company with the young girl, left addieu to Cleveland and started for the West.—*Cincinnati Times*.

GOOD JOKE ON THE APE.—A person more remarkable for inquisitiveness than good breeding—one of those who, devoid of delicacy and reckless of rebuff, pry into everything—took the liberty to question Alexander Dumas too closely concerning his genealogical tree.

"You are a Quadroon," Mr. Dumas, he began.

"I am, sir," replied Dumas.

"And your father?"

"Was a mulatto."

"And your grandfather?"

"A negro," replied the dramatist, whose patience was waning.

"And may I inquire what your great grandfather was?"

"An ape, sir," thundered Dumas, with a fierceness that made his impertinent interrogator shrink into the smallest possible compass; "an ape, sir! my pedigree commences where yours terminates."

PARDON OF FIVE GERMANS.—The President has pardoned five Germans who were convicted at Washington in 1858, of a rape on a German woman, and sentenced to the penitentiary, four of them for twelve, and one for fifteen years.

Bonnets.

Of all the charms dear woman wears, Of all her many traps and snares, For real effect there's nought compares With a truly pretty bonnet; For when or wherever you chance to meet One that is perfectly modest and neat, You may depend 'tis proof complete That the head has more in than on it.

No matter whether she's pretty or not, How much or little money she's got, Whether she live in a mansion or cot, 'Tis a fact, depend upon it, The woman to make a man happy thro' life, To make a model mother and wife, Is one who, scornful the milliner's strife, Wears a plain and tasteful bonnet.

Now a bonnet of genuine beauty and grace, Worn on the head, in its proper place, Shadowing faintly the wearer's face, Is a thing for a song or a sonnet; But one of those gay and gaudy things, Made up of rainbows and butterfly wings, A mixture of flowers, ribbons and strings, Is dreadful, depend upon it.

A vulgar mass of "fuss and feather," A little of everything thrown together, As if by a touch of windy weather, A wretched conglomeration—A sort of cup to catch the hair, Leaving the head to "go it bare," A striking example of "Nothing to Wear," Is this bonnet abomination.

It makes a woman look brazen and bold, Assists her in catching nothing but cold, Is bad on the young, absurd on the old, And defies what it ought to deek; For look at her face, no bonnet is there, See at the side it hangs by a hair; View it behind, and you will declare That the creature has broken her neck.

No matter where you may chance to be, No matter how many women you see, A promiscuous crowd or a certain set, You may fully depend upon it, That a gem of the very rarest kind, A thing most difficult to find, A pet for which we long have pined, Is a perfect "love of a bonnet."

HABITUAL APPEARANCE OF A LIVING PERSON.

There existed in the year 1845, and is still continued, in Livonia, about thirty-six miles from Riga and a mile and a half from the small town of Wolmar, an institution of high repute for the education of young ladies, entitled the Pensionnat of Neuwecke. It is under the superintendence of Moravian directors: of whom the principal, at the time of the occurrences about to be related, was named Buch.

There were, in that year, forty-two young ladies residing there, as boarders, chiefly daughters of noble Livonian families; among them was Mademoiselle Julie, second daughter of the Baron de Guldentubbe, then thirteen years of age.

In this institution one of the female teachers at that time was Mademoiselle Enclie Sagee, a French lady, from Dijon. She was one of the Northern type—a blonde, with very fair complexion, light blue eyes, chestnut hair, slightly above the middle size, and of slender figure. In character she was amiable, quiet, and good tempered; not at all given to anger or impatience; but of anxious disposition, and, as to her physical temperament, somewhat nervously excitable. Her health was usually good, and during the year and a half that she lived as teacher at Neuwecke she had but one or two slight indispositions. She was intelligent and accomplished, and the directors, during the entire period of her stay, were perfectly satisfied with her conduct, her industry and her acquisitions. She was at that time thirty-two years of age.

A few weeks after Mademoiselle Sagee first arrived, singular reports began to circulate among the pupils. When some casual inquiry happened to be made as to where, she was, one young lady would reply that she had seen her in such or such a room; whereupon another would say, "Oh, no! she can't be there; for I have just met her on the stairway; or perhaps in some distant corridor. At first they supposed it was their mistake; but as the same thing occurred again and again, they began to think it very odd, and finally spoke to the other governesses about it. Whether the teachers could at that time have furnished an explanation or not, they gave none; they merely told the young ladies it was all fancy and nonsense, and bade them pay no attention to it.

But after a time, things much more extraordinary, and which could not be set down to imagination or mistake, began to occur. One day the governess was giving a lesson to a class of thirteen, of whom Mademoiselle de Guldentubbe was one, and was demonstrating, with eagerness some proposition, to illustrate which she had occasion to write with chalk on a blackboard. While she was doing this, and the young ladies were looking at her to their astonishment they suddenly saw two Mademoiselle Sagees, the one by the side of the other. They were exactly alike, and they used the same gestures, only the real person held a bit of chalk in her hand, and did actually write, while the double had no chalk, and only imitated the motion.

This incident naturally caused a great sensation in the establishment. It was ascertained on inquiry that every one of the thirteen young ladies in the class had seen the second figure, and they all agreed in their description of its appearance and of its motions.

Soon after, one of the pupils, a Mademoiselle Antione de Wrangel, having obtained permission, with some others, to attend a *fete champetre* in the neighborhood, and being engaged in completing her toilet, Mademoiselle Sagee had good naturedly volunteered her aid, and was looking to turn round and look into an adjacent mirror, perceived two Mademoiselle Sagees looking her dress. The emulative apparition produced so much effect on her that she fainted.

Months passed by, and similar phenomena were still repeated. Sometimes, at dinner, the double appeared standing behind the teacher's chair and imitating her motions as she ate—only that its hands held no knife and fork, and that there was no appearance of food; the figure alone was repeated. All the pupils and servants noticed this.

It was only occasionally, however, that the double appeared to imitate the motions of the real person. Sometimes when the latter rose from a chair, the figure would appear seated upon it. On one occasion, Mademoiselle Sagee being confined to bed with an attack of influenza, the young lady already mentioned,

Mademoiselle de Wrangel, was sitting by her bedside, reading to her. Suddenly the governess became stiff and pale, and, seeming as if about to faint, the young lady, alarmed, asked if she was worse. She replied that she was not, but in a very feeble and languid voice. A few seconds afterward, Mademoiselle de Wrangel, happening to look around, saw quite distinctly the figure of the governess walking up and down the apartment.—This time the young lady had sufficient self-control to remain quiet, and even to make no remark to the patient. Soon afterwards she came down stairs looking very pale, and related what she had witnessed.

But the most remarkable example of this seeming independent action of the two figures happened in this wise:

One day all the ladies of the institution, to the number of forty-two, were assembled in the same room, engaged in embroidery. It was a large hall on the first floor of the principal building, and had four large windows, or rather glass doors, (for they opened to the floor), giving entrance to a garden of some extent in front of the house. There was a long table in the centre of the room; and here it was the various classes were wont to unite for needle work or similar occupation.

On this occasion the young ladies were all seated at the table in question, whence they could readily see what passed in the garden; and, while engaged at their work, they had noticed Mademoiselle Sagee there, not far from the house, gathering flowers of which she was very fond. At the head of the table, seated in an arm chair, (of green morocco, that it was) sat another teacher in charge of the pupils. After a time this lady had occasion to leave the room, and the arm chair was left vacant. It remained so, however, for a short time only; for of a sudden there appeared seated in it the figure of Mademoiselle Sagee. The young ladies immediately looked up to the garden, and there she still was, engaged as before; only they remarked that she moved very slowly and languidly, as a drowsy or exhausted person might. Again they looked at the arm chair, and there she sat, silent and without motion, but to the sight so palpably real, that had they not seen her outside in the garden, and had they not known she appeared in the chair without walking in to the room, they would all have supposed it was the lady herself.—As it was, being quite certain it was not a real person, and having become to a certain extent, familiar with this strange phenomenon, two of the boldest approached and tried to touch the figure. They averred that they felt a slight resistance, which they likened to that which a fabric of fine muslin or crape would offer to the touch.

One of the two passed close in front of the arm chair, and actually through a portion of the figure. The appearance, however, remained after she had done so, for some time longer, still seated, as before. At last it gradually disappeared; and then it was observed that Mademoiselle Sagee resumed, with all her usual activity, her task of flower gathering. Every one of the forty-two pupils saw the same figure in the same way.

Some of the young ladies afterwards asked Mademoiselle Sagee if there was anything peculiar in her feelings on this occasion. She replied that she recollected this only, that happening to look up, and perceiving the teacher's arm chair vacant, she had thought to herself, "I wish she had not gone away; these girls will be sure to be idling their time and getting into some mischief."

This phenomenon continued, under various modifications, throughout the whole time that Mademoiselle Sagee retained her situation at Neuwecke; that is, through a portion of the years 1845 and 1846, and, in all, for about a year and a half; at intervals, however—sometimes intermitting for a week, sometimes for several weeks at a time. It seemed chiefly to present itself on occasions when the lady was very eager or earnest in what she was about. It was uniformly remarked that the more distinct and material to the sight the double was, the more stiff and languid was the living person; and in proportion as the double faded, did the real individual resume her powers.

She herself, however, was totally unconscious of the phenomenon; she at first became aware of it only from the report of others, and she usually detected it by the looks of the persons present. She never herself saw the appearance, nor seemed to notice the species of rigidopathy which crept over her at the time as it was seen by others.

During the eighteen months, throughout which our informant had an opportunity of witnessing this phenomenon and of hearing it through others, no example came to her knowledge of its appearance at any considerable distance—as of several miles—from the real person. Sometimes it appeared, but not far off, during their walks in the neighborhood; more frequently, however, within doors. Every servant in the house had seen it. It was, apparently, perceptible to all persons, without distinction of age or sex.

It will be readily supposed that so extraordinary a phenomenon could not continue to show itself for more than a year, in such an institution, without injury to its prosperity.—In point of fact, as soon as it was completely proved, by the double appearance of Mademoiselle Sagee before the class, and afterward before the whole school, that there was no imagination in the case, the matter began to reach the ears of the parents. Some of the more timid among the girls, also, became much excited, and evinced great alarm when they happened to witness so strange a phenomenon. The natural result was that their parents began to scruple about leaving them under such an influence. One after another, as they went home for the holidays, failed to return; and though the true reason was not assigned to the directors, they knew it well. Being strictly upright and conscientious men, however, and very unwilling that a well-conducted, diligent and competent teacher should lose her position on account of a peculiarity that was entirely beyond her control—a misfortune, not a fault—they persevered in retaining her, until, at the end of eighteen months, the number of pupils had decreased from forty-two to twelve. It then became apparent that either the teacher or the institution must be sacrificed; and, with much reluctance, and many expressions of regret on the part of those to whom her amiable qualities had endeared her, Mademoiselle Sagee was dismissed.

The poor girl was in despair. "Ah!" (Mademoiselle de Guldentubbe heard her exclaim, soon after the decision reached her) "Ah!" (the nineteenth time!) It is very, very hard to bear!" When asked what she meant by such an exclamation, she reluctantly confessed that previous to her engagement at Neuwecke she had been teacher in eighteen different schools, having entered the first when only sixteen years of age, and that, on account of the strange and alarming phenomenon which attached to her, she had lost, after a comparatively brief sojourn, one situation after another. As, however, her employers were in every other respect well satisfied with her, she obtained in each case favorable testimonials as to her conduct and abilities. Dependent entirely upon her labor for support, the poor girl had been obliged to avail herself of these in search of a livelihood, in places where the cause of her dismissal was not known; even though she felt assured, from experience, that a few months could not fail again to disclose it.

After she left Neuwecke, she went to live, for a time, in the neighborhood, with a sister-in-law, who had several quite young children. Thither the peculiarity followed her. Mademoiselle de Guldentubbe, going to see her there, learned that the children of three or four years of age all knew of it, being in the habit of saying they "saw two Aunt Emilies."

Subsequently she set out for the interior of Russia, and Mademoiselle de Guldentubbe lost sight of her entirely.

That lady was not able to inform me whether that phenomenon had shown itself during her sixteenth year, nor whether, in the case of any of her ancestors, a similar peculiarity had appeared.

I had the above particulars from Mademoiselle Guldentubbe herself, and she kindly gave me permission to publish it, with every particular of name, place and date. She remained as pupil at Neuwecke during the whole time that Mademoiselle Sagee was a teacher there. No one, therefore, could have had a better opportunity of observing the case in all its details.—*Owen's Footfalls*.

MR. CORWIN'S IDEA OF YANKEES.

My colleague, Mr. Cox, spoke of a meeting upon the western reserve in Ohio. He is a young gentleman, a rising man, and, if he does not get into bad habits upon the democratic side of the House, may come to something some day hence. (Laughter.) He amused himself with the comic power he possesses in imitating the nasal twang of the Yankees of that reserve. It sounded strange to you, as it did to him, and so it did to the army of Prince Rupert at Marston Moor, when the ancestors of these men rushed into battle against the mailed chivalry and curled darlings of the court of Charles I. What happened then? Something worthy to be noted and not forgotten. Stout Cromwell and his unconquerable Ironsides, when the day was well nigh lost, charged with resistless fury upon the proud columns of that host of gentlemen, as they were boastfully denominated, and lo! Prince Rupert and his host were no longer there. They were scattered as the dried leaves of autumn are before the storm-blast of the coming winter. That same nasal twang rang out, on that day, their well-known war-cry, "the sword of the Lord and Gideon." These Yankees are a peculiar people; they are an industrious, thriving, painstaking race of men. The frailties of these men grow out of their very virtues, those stern virtues which founded liberty in England, and baptized in their own blood upon Bunker Hill, in America. They will do so again if there is a necessity for it. It is a hard matter to deal with men who do verily believe that God Almighty and his angels encamp round about them. What do they care for earthly things or earthly power? What do they care for kings, and lords, and presidents? They fully believe they are heirs of the King of Kings. In the hour of battle they seem to themselves to stand, like the brave Hebrews, in the clef of the rock; the glory of the most high God passes by them, and they catch a gleam of its brightness. If you come in conflict with the purposes of such men, they will regard duty as everything, life as nothing. So it appeared in our war of the Revolution.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.

Rev. Mr. Barnes, in his sermon on "Life a Three Score," illustrates the magnitude of eternal things as he approaches the end of life, compared with those which ordinarily occupy the attention of mankind, by the following beautiful figure:

The earth, as it moves in its orbit from year to year, maintains its distance of ninety-five millions of miles from the sun; and the sun, except when seen through a hazy atmosphere, at its rising or its setting, seems at all times to be of the same magnitude to human view as an object always small, as compared with our world. But suppose the earth to leave its orbit and make its way in a direct line towards the sun. How soon would the sun seem to enlarge its dimensions! How vast and bright would it become! How soon would it fill the whole field of vision, and all the earth dwindle to nothing! So human life now appears to me. In earlier years eternity appeared distant and small in importance. But at the period of life which I have now reached, it seems as if the earth had left the orbit of its annual movements, and was making a rapid and direct flight to the sun. The objects of eternity, towards which I am moving, rapidly enlarge themselves. They have become overpoweringly bright and grand. They fill the whole field of vision, and the earth, with all which is the common object of human ambition and pursuit, is vanishing away.

All noble natures are hopeful. It is a remarkable fact, that the purest people are the most charitable people. When a great sin occurs, when scandal arises in society, you do not find the purest people to have the most bitter words to say of it, but those who are more on a level with the same kind of sin are the most bitter. And when you come, for instance, to some noble minded, pure hearted woman, you will be sure to find the word of charity, the judgement of mercy, and the heart of pity, rises above all other impulses.—*E. H. Chapin*.

Parting.

Lay my head on thy loving breast, These sloughs hath thy perfect rest; There do its painful throbbings cease, While in their stead comes sweetest peace.

Thou art with me, and I with thee, But thus it cannot always be.

One must go mourning of love bereft, One must be taken, the other left.

Thou couldst not live in this world alone; I should be wretched if thou wert gone.

How couldst thou lay me off thy breast, Into the cold tomb's lonely rest?

How could I turn away from thee, When this earth should thy pillow be?

Unto that sleep in the grave so low, If but together we might go.

Calmly then could I yield my breath, Fearing no more the sting of death.

DRESS REFORM.

Some months since, the "Autocrat" of the Atlantic Monthly, Dr. Holmes, of Boston, "freed his mind" respecting trailing skirts. We have kept the extract in our drawer until it cries for ventilation:

"But confound the make-believe women we have turned loose in our streets; where do they come from? Why there isn't a beast or bird that would drag his tail through the dirt in the way these creatures do their dresses. Because a queen or duchess wears long robes on great occasions, a maid-of-all-work, or a factory girl, thinks she must make herself a quibble by trailing through the street, picking up dirt and carrying it about with her—bah! that's what I call getting vulgarly into your houses and marrow. Making believe be what you are not, is the essence of vulgarity."

"Show over dirt is the one attribute of vulgar people. If any man can walk behind one of these women, and see what she takes up as she goes, and not feel squeamish, he has got a tough stomach. I wouldn't let one of them into my room without serving them as David did Saul at the cave in the wilderness—cut off his skirts!"

"Don't tell me that a true lady ever sacrifices the duty of keeping all around her sweet and clean to the wish of making a vulgar show. I won't believe it of a lady."

"There are some things which no fashion has any right to touch, and cleanliness is one of these things."

"If a woman wishes to show that her husband or father has got money, which she wants and means to spend, but doesn't know how, let her buy a yard or two of silk and pin it to her dress when she goes out to walk, but let her unpin it before she goes into the house; there may be some poor woman that will think it worth disinfecting."

"It is an insult to a respectable laundress to carry such things into a house for her to deal with."

ONE HUNDRED GIRLS IN A TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

In England the business of operating telegraph wires has been to a great extent placed in the hands of young ladies, who find it a very agreeable employment. The inland department of the Electric Telegraph Company in London now employs one hundred young women who receive and transmit the messages from all parts of the United Kingdom. The room in which they are engaged is lofty, spacious, and admirably lighted and ventilated. A number of long tables are placed across the room, upon which the instruments are placed, an attendant being seated opposite each one. There is one table for Liverpool, another for Manchester, a third for Birmingham and Glasgow, and so on for the whole of the chief towns. When not engaged at the instruments, the girls employ themselves with needlework or reading. The room is in charge of a matron. The compensation ranges from 10s. to 25s. (\$20 to \$50) per week. Ten hours constitutes a day's work. A period of six weeks is sufficient to learn the whole process of telegraphing, but longer practice is required to impart efficiency and rapidity of execution. There is a kitchen in which the young ladies cook their dinners, and a servant to wait upon them, with a lavatory and other appliances for their convenience. The access to the room is by a staircase exclusively devoted to ladies, and no person of the ruder sex is upon any account admitted into their department except upon a special order. To the honor of "the fair sex" the experiment has proved to demonstration, that the proverbial incapacity of women to keep a secret is a great untruth. Of the thousands of important and valuable secrets which must yearly come to the knowledge of these young ladies not a single one has ever transpired. Many of these fair operatives are closely related to individuals distinguished in literature, science and art.

WHAT PROF. AGASSIZ BELIEVES.—There is a well known work of Professor Agassiz on Fossil Fishes, the publication of which was commenced in 1834, and completed in 1844; a work ably aided by the hands of Humboldt himself, and pronounced by him to be a masterpiece; a work founded on the most profound, laborious and extensive investigations, and destined to be forever classic in that branch of science. Here is the summing up of the grand conclusions, which Professor Agassiz drew a quarter of a century ago. "An invisible thread," says he, "in all ages, runs through this immense diversity, exhibiting, as a general result, the fact, that there is a continual progress in development, ending in man."

Nature confers genius, education furnishes minds, but circumstances, divinely controlled, make distinguished men develop their genius, manifest their surprising powers, and invest their deeds with fame. God himself has formed earth's mighty men to fulfill his own counsels, though they have commonly overlooked his hand and designs.

A minister, during his prayer, preliminary to preaching, while full of zeal used the following expression: "O, Lord! we pray thee to smother the devil's power in this place!" An old negro, who was always ready for a response, leaped upon his feet and exclaimed: "Amen! dat right, Lord! cut de tail smack and smooze off!"

It is the solemn thought connected with middle age, that life's last business is begun in earnest.

A FIRST RATE STORY FOR LAWYERS.

It is probable that every lawyer of any note, has heard and read of the celebrated Luther Martin, of Maryland. His great effort in the case of Aaron Burr, as well as his displays in the Senate of the United States will not be forgotten. Trifles in the history of genius are important, as we hope to show in the story.

Mr. Martin was on his way to Annapolis to attend the Supreme Court of the State. A solitary passenger was in the stage with him, and, as the night was extremely cold, the passengers soon resorted to conversation to divert themselves from too much sensibility to the inclement air. The young man knew Martin by sight, and as he was also a lawyer, the thread of talk soon began to spin itself out of legal matters.

"Mr. Martin," said the young man, "I am just entering on my career as a lawyer; can you tell me the secret of your great success? If, sir, you will give me from your experience the key to distinction at the Bar, I will—"

"Will what?" exclaimed Martin.

"Why, sir, I will pay your expenses while you are at Annapolis."

"Done. Stand to your bargain now, and I'll furnish you with the great secret of my success as a lawyer."

The young man assented.

"Very well," said Mr. Martin. "The whole secret of my success is contained in one little maxim, which I early laid down to guide me. If you follow it you cannot fail to succeed. It is this: *Always be sure of your evidence.*"

The listener was very attentive—smiled—threw himself back in a philosophical posture and gave his brain to the analysis, with true lawyer patience, of "Always be sure of your evidence."

It was too cold a night for anything to be made peculiarly out of the old man's freedom, and so the promising adept in maxim learning gave himself to strange dreams, in which he was knocking and pushing his way through the world by the all-powerful words, "Always be sure of your evidence."

The morning came, and Mr. Martin, with his practical student, took rooms at the best hotel in the city. The only thing peculiar to the hotel, in the eyes of the young man, was that the wine bottles and the ceteras of fine living seemed to recede very vividly the maxim about the evidence.

The young man watched Mr. Martin. Wherever eating and drinking were concerned, he was indeed a man to be watched, especially in the latter, as he was immediately fond of the after dinner, after supper, after everything, luxury of wine. A few days were sufficient to show the incipient legalist that he would have to pay dearly for his knowledge, as Mr. Martin seemed resolved to make the most of his part of the contract.

Lawyers, whether young or old, have legal rights, and so the young man began to think of the study of self-protection. It was certainly a solemn duty. It ran through all creation. Common to animals and men, it was a noble instinct, not to be disobeyed, particularly where the hotel bills of a lawyer was concerned. The subject daily grew on the young man. It was all-absorbing to the mind and pocket. A week elapsed, and Mr. Martin was ready to return to Baltimore. So was the young man, but not in the same stage with his illustrious teacher.

Mr. Martin approached the counter in the bar-room. The young man was an anxious spectator near him.

"Mr. Clerk," said Mr. Martin, "my young friend, Mr. —, will settle the bill agreeable to the engagement."

The young man said nothing, but looked everything.

"He will attend to it, Mr. Clerk, as we have already had a definite understanding on the subject. He is pledged, professionally, to pay my bill," he hurriedly repeated.

"Where's your evidence?" asked the young man.

"Evidence?" sneered Mr. Martin.

"Yes, sir," said the young man, demurely. "Always be sure of your evidence, Mr. Martin. Can you prove the bargain?"

Mr. Martin saw the snare, and pulling out his pocket book, paid the bill, and with great good humor assured the young man:

"You will do sir, and get through the world with your profession without advice from me."

HAVE A RIGHT AIM.—A writer says, and the sentiment will be generally endorsed, that a large proportion of the miseries and vices of mankind proceed from laziness. With persons of quick minds, to whom it is especially pernicious, this habit is commonly the fruit of disappointments and schemes often baffled. Men fall in their schemes, not so much from their want of strength, but from the ill direction of it. The weakest living creature, by concentrating its powers and using them steadily on a single object, can accomplish anything. Have a right aim, and work faithfully to reach it. Happiness is never gained without great persevering effort. As the great poet observes:—

Work for some good, be it ever so slowly; Cherish the flower, be it ever so lowly; Labor, all labor, is noble and holy."

He who goes through the land and scatters roses may be tracked the next day by their withered petals that strew the ground; but he who goes through it and scatters rose seeds, a hundred years after leaves behind him a land full of fragrance and beauty for his monument, and as a heritage for his sons and daughters.

The purest metal is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunder bolt from the darkest storm.

In the general scale of beings, the lowest is as useful, and as much a link of the great chain, as the highest.

Success rides on every hour; grapple it, you may win, but without a grapple it will never go with you.

A hasty marriage too often turns out a mourning suit that is run up in four or twenty hours.

Time never passes so slowly and tediously as to the idle and listless. The best cure for dullness is to keep busy.

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

NOTES FROM MODERN ATHENS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, April 6, 1860.

There was a Union-Saving Convention in this city last week. It was largely attended by a curiosity-seeking congregation, who were treated to speeches from such men as Hillard, Curtis, Wilder and Saltonstall. They proposed a new order of things, and I must confess that I am somewhat puzzled to know what they wanted. There was the usual amount of talk about the glorious Union, its preservation, the fanaticism of the North, and the evil of agitation. The convention chose delegates to the Union convention at Baltimore, May 9th. I notice that the Post is very much exercised in regard to the political tendencies of those who composed the convention. It sees that the party which these people are inaugurating contains all the obnoxious elements now existing in the Republican party. It also sees that the party is diametrically opposed to the democratic organization; consequently it opens its batteries upon the infant, abusing it as badly as it does the Republican party. The Courier supports the new organization, and talks seriously of its electing a president the present year. The new party is a small mushroom, having no new idea to nurse into maturity, and no principles that are not already incorporated into either of the other parties. It will not amount to so much as did the Fillmore party in 1856.

Elder Knapp, the Hard Shell Baptist, preached at the Temple the other evening, taking his text from "the first chapter in the book of Nature," in which he found these words:—"Make hay while the sun shines." The drift of his discourse was that we should improve every favorable opportunity, make the best of what we have, and suit ourselves to the circumstances we happen to be in. His was a rough, crude logic, handled in a rough manner, without much regard to delicacy of language. I suppose some people get converted under such preaching, but I fear he will witness few converts in Boston.

On Sunday morning last several thousand persons went down to Long Wharf to see a slaver, which was reported to have been captured on the coast of Africa. It was rumored that there were 700 slaves on board, and that 150 had died on the passage. The crowd at the wharf gradually turned homeward with the idea in their heads that it was not a slave ship that had just come in, but the first day of April.

Dr. Phelps, President of the Senate, entertained the Governor and Council, with members of the Senate, at his house on Tuesday evening.

Miss Spring has been seen daily on the Common for several days. Her robe of green is spread for a carpet on the grass plats between the walks, and the verdure of her feet has appeared in the yard of the State House.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the hasty closing of its last hours the legislature has not properly considered many subjects. The House has killed the bill classifying State paupers, and the Senate has done the same thing by the House bill which provided for the election of selectmen for a term of three years. The Hobbs Railroad bill, which passed the House, was slaughtered in the Senate, although it received double the votes it did when it first came up in that body. The House took away most of its objectionable features, but the Metropolitan interest crushed it. The new trial justice bill is also among the killed. The bill establishing a uniform rate of tariff on freight, upon railroads, which had passed the House, was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 23 to 15, which vote referred the subject to the next legislature. So the Western railroad corporation must endure the injustice perpetrated upon them by the Worcester road another year. The bill proposed will eventually become a law, for it will be difficult to find another legislature that will refuse to pass it. A bill appropriating \$10,000 to prevent the spread of the cattle disease has become a law. The trial justice law has been amended, giving the Governor power to revoke any commission, and limiting the term to three years. The bill providing for the introduction of water into Charlston from Mystic Pond was vetoed by the Governor on the ground that it would be an injury to Boston harbor. The Senate tried to pass the bill over the Governor's head, but it failed, and the subject was referred to the next legislature. The bill affording relief to the owners of Sudbury and Concord meadows was passed. It provides for the taking down a dam at Billerica so as to prevent a flowage of the meadows. The State is to pay all damages, which will not be less than \$10,000. The salaries of County Commissioners have been raised this session, but the bills for increasing the salaries of sheriffs and registers have been lost. Another attempt was made to perpetrate the Statute grab game near the closing hour. The House passed a resolve giving each member a copy of the General Laws, at an expense of \$1,500 each, but the Senate refused to entertain it, and the members will have to go home with clean hands in this respect.

CLOSING SCENES AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Wednesday was the last day of the session, and besides transacting the legitimate business, a mock session was held, in which a loose rein was given to good humor. The oldest member of the Senate, Mr. Walker of Roxbury, was presented with a cane, and the youngest member, Mr. Sumner of Great Barrington, was presented with a hat. Mr. Gifford, the clerk, was presented with a cane and silver ice bowl, the messengers were remembered with appropriate gifts, and the page was not forgotten. The President was presented with an elegant gold watch and chain. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Parker of Worcester, which was elegant and eminently appropriate. The President replied in a feeling manner, accepting the gift with grateful gratitude.

In the House the Speaker, Clerk, Messengers, Pages and Sergeant-at-Arms were the recipients of valuable testimonials of the regard of the members. At half past eleven at night the Legislature was prorogued by the Governor, who announced that he had approved 214 acts and 84 resolves. In addition to the Charlestown water bill, he vetoed an act in relation to the town of Florida, which appropriated a sum of money for the support of a pauper with the intimation that the town was too poor to bear the expense. Altogether the session has been a very pleasant one, and as free from censure as any session for many years.

ARISTIDES.

The Auction Slave Block.

A Free Soil Democrat, writing from Richmond, Va., to the New York Tribune says: Within half a block of the principal hotel in Richmond, Va., is a slave jail, which, if on the coast of Africa, would be called, I suppose, a barracoon; opposite this jail are the three great slave auction rooms of America. Their red and black flags are run out every morning at 10 o'clock, Sundays and Fourth of July excepted, in full view from the ladies' parlor of the hotel. An average business, I was told while attending the sales, is one hundred a day. I have myself seen hundreds sold there, of all ages, from the infant at the breast to the grey-headed man of sixty; and of all colors, from the ebony black to the handsome, well-rounded, black-eyed, and straight, soft-haired brunette. If a male, the blacker, the higher the price; if a female, the whiter and handsomer, the higher and more enthusiastic was the bidding.

One corner of the auction room is partitioned off, and in this the slaves are stripped, and then they are inspected before they are put upon the block. Upon the block, the legs, arms and breasts of both sexes are exposed to the examination of the crowd. Their teeth, tongues and throat are inspected as a buyer would those of a horse. If the bidding grows heavy, the unfortunate slave, often with trembling limbs and fearful eyes, is made to run back and forth, and jump up and down to exhibit the elasticity of his limbs; and various expedients are resorted to by the auctioneer to make them smile or laugh, as they sell better when cheerful. I have seen female slaves sold there, within a year, so white that I could hardly believe they had a drop of African blood in their veins.

The Virginian gentleman who, on one occasion, accompanied me to the auction, saw me trying to suppress an involuntary shudder at the sale of a beautiful quadroon, who cried like a child at the manipulations she was subjected to while being sold. He apologized for the scene by saying that it was a necessary consequence of the "institution."

AN ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP FRUSTRATED.—Mr. F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, who had been summoned to Washington to testify before the John Brown investigating committee, but who refused to obey the summons, was forcibly seized in his own house on Tuesday evening by several United States officers. The citizens who were present to his assistance and the officers were prevented from taking him away till a writ of habeas corpus was got out, when Mr. Sanborn was delivered up to the county sheriff. The U. S. officers were roughly used by the citizens of the village. A sister of Mr. Sanborn interfered, and seizing one of them by the beard, made him let go of her brother. Another officer was pitched into the sand. The case came before the Supreme Judicial Court on Wednesday, and after a hearing in the case Mr. Sanborn was discharged. Warrants were issued against the U. S. officers for assault and battery, and they promised to appear before the grand jury yesterday morning.

There was great excitement over this event in Concord, and one gentleman named Rufus Hosmer, who was predisposed to apoplexy, became so much excited that on reaching home he fell down and expired.

THE VALUE OF A "NAME."—At a sale of autographs in Boston last week the following prices were obtained:

The autograph of John Alden, who came over in the Mayflower, was knocked off at \$21 50. The signature of Aaron Burr sold for \$50; of James Buchanan, 75 cents; Lewis Cass 35 cents; Rufus Choate, 40; Henry Clay, \$1 05; Joseph Dudley, former Governor of Massachusetts, \$1 60; Millard Fillmore, 50 cents; Edwin Forest, 25 cents; Frederick III, King of Prussia, 80 cents; John Hancock, \$1 05; Patrick Henry, \$4; Thomas Hutchinson, son, former Governor of Massachusetts, \$2 12; Washington Irving, 75 cents; G. P. R. James, 20 cents; Andrew Jackson, \$1 50; Empress Josephine, \$3; Thomas Jefferson, \$2; W. L. Marcy, 30 cents; Napoleon I, \$3 50; Gen. Joseph Warren, \$12; George Washington, \$14; Daniel Webster, 50 cents.

A LION AT PIKE'S PEAK.—Mr. J. F. Vandevanter, while exploring the country southwest from the Wisconsin district, the first new discovery came unexpectedly on a mountain lion. They both saw each other at the same time, but neither seemed to be very favorably impressed with the appearance of the new acquaintance, and yet neither seemed willing to retreat. Mr. Vandevanter concluded that to run back would be sure to encourage the animal to pursue and attack him, and so determined to stand his ground, or to advance and make the attack, and know the worst. Obtaining a club, and taking out his pocket knife—the only weapon he had for defence—he fixed his eyes steadfastly upon those of the lion, and advanced. The lion stood his ground until Vandevanter approached within twenty feet of him, when his courage failed, and he beat a hasty retreat, thus ending what might otherwise have been a serious catastrophe.

SCHOOL HOUSE ATTACKED BY WOMEN.—A school house in Hickory township, Lawrence county, Pa., the pupils attending had given the parties some offence, was attacked by three viragos with stones and clubs, the other day, and the lives of the children seriously imperiled. A second attack was made the next day, more violent than the first, which led to the arrest of the women and their commitment to the New Castle jail for trial. The affair created the most intense excitement in the neighborhood, and was followed by another outrage equally as reprehensible as the first. The people turned out in a body when they heard of the conduct of the women, and proceeded to the house occupied by one of them, surrounded it in a few minutes, and the materials scattered in every direction.

NEW OFFICER.—Adjutant General Stone's term of office expired on Saturday, and Col. Schouler, late of the Boston Bee, has succeeded him.

TOO MANY OF THE SAME SORT.—Among the 9,820 cities, villages &c. set down in the United States census of 1850, we have only 8,920 distinct names.

THE GALLIOWS.—Mrs. Anna Bilansky, the first white person ever hung in Minnesota, was executed at St. Paul, on the 23d ult., for the murder of her husband. It was alleged that she poisoned him on the 12th of March, 1859. It is said that her demeanor on the scaffold was excellent. She did not give way to tears or shrink from the fatal drop. Numerous females applied for admission to see one of their own sex strangled, but only about one hundred persons were admitted, including several Indians who desired to witness this exhibition of christian civilization. When asked if she had anything to say, she said—

"I die without having had any mercy shown me, or justice. I die for the good of my soul, and not for murder. May you all profit by my death. Your courts of justice are not courts of justice; but I will yet get justice in heaven. I am a guilty woman, I know, but not of this murder, which was committed by another. I forgive everybody who did me wrong. I die a sacrifice to the law. I hope you all may be judged better than I have been, and by a more righteous Judge. I die prepared to meet my God."

Dr. Miller, the Deputy Sheriff, then approached her with the rope, when she exclaimed, "Do, for God's sake, put it on so it will not suffocate me."

After it had been arranged, Dr. Miller took the black cap from his pocket, and proceeded to put it on her head, when she said, "Be sure that my face is well covered."

All this took place in less time than it will take to read it, during which she said several times, "God, have mercy—God, have mercy on my soul." Her last words were, "Lord Jesus Christ, receive my soul."

The fall was about four feet, and she died comparatively easy. The body hung twenty minutes, during which time the clergy who accompanied her remained kneeling and praying on the scaffold. If anybody deserved hanging she probably did, but we cannot see how any good can come from killing her.

John Acker, for murdering an old man named Isaac H. Gordon on the 18th of Oct last, was hung at Morris town, N. J., on Friday last week. His execution was private in the sense of its being in the Work-house yard enclosure, in the presence of some 300 persons. As usual in such cases there was a rush for the tickets, several thousand persons having applied.

John Crimmins was also hung on Friday last week, at New York. He was convicted of the murder of Dennis McHenry by running him through with a bayonet. They had both been drinking, and McHenry had thrown a stone through Crimmins' window. His wife and two small children stood outside the yard while he was being hung.

HORRIBLE CRIME.—Some weeks since a man named John Green was arrested at Warsaw, Ky., charged with the horrible crime of incest. His daughter is the mother of two illegitimate children, but no one suspected their father and grandfather to be the same person, till she complained to the authorities of his ill treatment of her, and disclosed the fact that she and her offspring were of one paternity. Green was committed to jail to await a trial, but succeeded in making his escape.

THE INFLUENCE OF HANGING.—On the 16th ult. James Aiken was hung at Kingston, Ala., and while the body was suspended, the spectators got into a fight, during which three men were mortally wounded. Two other fractures occurred the same day near the same spot, and a man in endeavoring to restore peace was stabbed. The smell of blood makes dumb beasts mad, and the example of hanging people is not without its pernicious effect.

A WINDFALL.—A gentleman in narrow circumstances, who has been working hard for many years in N. Orleans, as discharging clerk on the levee, for the support of a large family, suddenly found himself raised to a state of affluence one day last week, by the death of an uncle in Illinois, who left him a fortune of \$75,000.

SMART COUPLE.—"Out West," in Dixon, Ill., Peter Brandt, aged eighteen years, is husband to Mary ditto, aged sixteen years, and the two are joint proprietors of twenty-two pounds of boy aged six months, so that if Peter is not one of the Apostles, he can at least claim to be one of the early Fathers.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says that to save the yellow fever, pestilence and famine at Charleston, he would recommend the nomination of Douglas as the first ballot. That would save hot weather, hotel bills and the Union, all at the same time.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Miss Lizzie A., daughter of Samuel Deen of Lowell, while on her way to church on Sunday, was seized with a fit of coughing which caused the rupture of a blood vessel. She was carried into a neighboring house, where she died in a few minutes.

FORTY DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.—At St. Mary's Hospital, in Cincinnati, there is a German lady who for the past eight years has taken no food during lent, except now and then a little coffee passed through her teeth. She remains speechless during that period.

WESTFIELD NORMAL SCHOOL.—Forty candidates were admitted to the Westfield Normal School last week. The whole number in attendance is 140, some thirty or forty more than the building can well accommodate, but an enlargement will be made before the next term.

SWISSING.—Swinging is said by the doctors to be good for the health, but we think it depends upon the way it is done. A man in New York tried swinging by the neck one day last week and it proved fatal.

THE CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICANS OF this Congressional district, to appoint two delegates to the Chicago convention, is called at Northampton on the 17th inst.

THE COURSE OF LOVE RUPTURED.—In the Co-hasset Poor House lives a man at the age of 83 and a woman who is his junior by 8 summers. These young people are anxious to enter the bonds of matrimony, but the selectmen of Hull, where the lady belongs, object, for fear they shall have to pay the board of husband as well as wife. So the couple are living single, sighing and dying for each other. They had better elope.

A SUMMERIST LEAPS FROM A RAILROAD TRAIN.—Geo. W. Senter of Cincinnati, a passenger by the midnight express train to Boston, on Wednesday last week, rose from his seat while sound asleep, stepped out upon the platform, and leaped off upon the ground, while the train was in rapid motion, about four miles east of Worcester. Fortunately he fell in a soft place, and was not much hurt.

BLONDIS.—Blondin, the tight-rope man, has made his arrangements for the ensuing season, to walk the rope once in two weeks, over the Niagara River, and the Falls of Montmorenci. When the Prince of Wales arrives in Canada, Blondin proposes to make his first walk at the Falls of Montmorenci, and the scion of royalty is expected to be present.

RELIC OF THE HUNGARIAN.—The clock of the ill-fated Hungarian has been found. The hands indicated 11 o'clock and 15 minutes, and it was undoubtedly the moment when the steamer struck, the concussion stopping the clock. A thick and severe snow storm was prevailing at that time, and it was just as the commencement of ebb tide, which accounts for the fact that no more bodies were found. They were carried out to sea.

A BAD COMPLAINT.—Virginia is afflicted with a complaint of the chest. There is a deficit in her strong box of more than \$200,000, which makes it very weak. She is behindhand in just the sum that she has paid for the "Brown war," so that the captain made his mark on her great book. Should the democrats succeed in the coming election, the general government will be called upon to pay the cost of the raid, and will pay it.

A FEMALE BAND.—Out in Ohio they have a lady band who has received a diploma for her skill. Her name is Minerva Patterson, a daughter of Maj. Elisha Patterson, a wealthy farmer of Jersey, Licking County. The Major has organized a band, consisting wholly of his children. Two of his girls play the drums, and the band is said to be one of the best in the State.

FOURTEEN.—Austria tells Prussia that she would fight France if the Rhine frontier should be assailed, but that she will not bloody her hands about Savoy. She hopes to see Sardinia injured by the loss of territory, and France not helped by getting it. If Napoleon III should abandon his liberal ideas, and endeavor to protect the Holy See, he would find himself on a ver of troubles, and make shipwreck of his fortunes.

CATTLE DISEASE IN IPSWICH.—A distemper has recently made its appearance with great violence in Ipswich. Mr. Thomas Low has lost in the last eight weeks three cows and an ox. The first indication is manifested by lameness in the region of the claws of the fore legs, the disease soon extends to the neck, and in two days they are unable to eat, occasioning death in five days. The farmers in that vicinity are becoming alarmed.

A MAN CHOKED TO DEATH BY A TREE.—A colored man met with a singular death in the woods between South Adams and Savory, on Tuesday last. He was chopping, and was caught between the body and branch of the falling tree, and pinioned against a standing one. He was alone at the time, but was found soon after, upright against the standing tree, choked to death, the partly felled tree holding him by the neck which was crushed.

HOMESPUN FASHIONABLE.—The Richmond Dispatch says that homespun cloths are becoming so fashionable with business men in Virginia, that the factories in different parts of the State find it impossible with their present facilities, to fill the numerous orders that pour in upon them.

A PENSION WANTED.—A bill has been introduced into the Virginia Legislature, granting a pension to the widow of Thomas Burley, who was killed at Harper's Ferry by John Brown's party. The House has passed a bill allowing a pension to Geo. W. Richardson, of Martinsburg, who was wounded at Harper's Ferry.

REMARriage OF YOUNG WIDOWS.—In 1858 ten widows of this state under twenty years of age were married for the second time. Just half of these took bachelors for their husbands while the remainder were content to take widowers.

A CHANCE FOR THE GIRLS.—A meeting has been called in Stetacoom, Oregon, to consult about the best means of getting an importation of young women from the Atlantic States. The call was signed by ninety-five bachelors.

MATCH MAKING.—A manufactory of friction matches has recently been put in operation at Cincinnati, which cost for building and machinery \$150,000. It will turn out 6000 gross of matches per day.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.—The friends of Rev T. Starr King, in his Society, have subscribed \$2,000, to be presented to him on his departure for California, as a token of their friendship and regard.

GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE.—An application for divorce is before the Pennsylvania Legislature, grounded on the allegations that the wife habitually purloined the husband's goods and conveyed them to her relations.

ABANDONED.—The plan for a Southern Conference has been abandoned for the present, after consultation among the representatives of Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina, in Congress.

They have been treated to a fugitive slave case in Philadelphia. These cases will be common this year, to alarm men into helping to save the Union by voting the democratic ticket.

SLAYER CAPTURED.—We learn of the capture of the bark Orion, with 374 slaves on board. The captain and officers of the Orion, arrived at Boston, Saturday, in the Vincennes.

THE PARANOID MURDER, at Manchester, N.H., took place fifteen years ago last week Monday, on the 26th of March, 1845, and the public have not yet been able to fix the crime upon any man.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

THREE RIVERS.—The citizens of Three Rivers are about building a new school house, their old one being nearly used up.

SPRING GOODS.—Our merchants are getting in their Spring stock of goods. For particulars see advertising pages.

HARDWARE.—Purchasers of hardware, paints, oils, &c., should not fail to read the advertisement of E. Brown in this week's paper.

DRUMFIELD.—The session of the Teachers' Institute at Drumfield, will not commence until Monday, April 23.

REAL ESTATE.—Mr. Albert Loomis has purchased a building lot of A. N. Dewey, on Pleasant street. We hope to see the eligible building lots on that street soon covered with neat cottages.

WILBRAHAM.—The annual town election in Wilbraham occurred on Monday, April 2, with the following result: Moderator—L. B. Bliss, 65 majority. Selectmen—Sam'l Beebe, Wm. P. Chaffee, Philip P. Potter. Assessors—Edwin B. Brewer, L. W. Hancock, Levi Smith. Constables—E. C. Colton, P. Allen.

KEEPING FAST.—Joseph Leury, a Frenchman belonging to Three Rivers, imbibed so freely in this village on Thursday that he pledged himself to "lick every damned Yankee in town," but before putting his threat into execution he was seized by an officer and locked up.

POLICE.—On Monday last, John Burke, an Irish tailor, who has been at work in this village for a few months past, was tried before Justice Collins on two complaints, one for drunkenness and the other for malicious mischief in breaking windows in a tenement house belonging to A. N. Dewey, on the preceding day. He was sent to the House of Correction for ninety days.

TREES.—Last Spring a large number of shade trees were set out in our streets, but there is still room for others. Main street needs a dozen or twenty more and then the line of trees will be complete from one end of the village to the other. This Spring is remarkably favorable for tree planting and we shall mistake the good taste and enterprise of our citizens if there is not a disposition manifested to improve the opportunity.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3.—A school meeting in district No. 3, was called last Wednesday evening, to see if the district would vote to build a new school house. After the meeting was opened, it was found that the district had lost its organization, and therefore had to break up without accomplishing anything. A petition to the selectmen to warn a new meeting for the purpose of re-organizing and acting upon articles in reference to the sale of the old house and the building of a new one, is in circulation.

ON COMMITTEES.—Mr. Fisk of Palmer is appointed on the Senate Committee to make an examination of the proposed route for a ship canal from Buzzard's Bay to Barnstable Bay, during the recess of the legislature. The committee will report to the next legislature. Mr. Carter from Chicopee, the other Senator from Hampden, is appointed on the valuation committee which will hold its session at the State House next September. Mr. Parsons of Holyoke is on the committee for Hampden on the part of the House, if he is as able and industrious as Mr. Carter of the other branch, the interests of Hampden county will not suffer by the action of the committee.

THE WALES OUTRAGE.—The court of inquiry which was instituted on Monday last week for the purpose of investigating into the "mysterious" methodist fire, continued in session until the following Thursday night. Some forty or fifty witnesses were examined, and yet no proof was sufficiently strong to warrant the arrest of any one. The two or three persons who were suspected in consequence of liquor prosecutions last fall, proved themselves innocent. And yet the honorable jury, in their decision, gave something as follows: "That the late fire at the Methodist Church was set by some unknown person out of revenge upon the leading Methodists in town, or the friends of temperance and good order, which revenge was excited by liquor prosecutions." But many of the citizens not being satisfied with such a decision, called a meeting on Tuesday evening last, at Shawville Hall, for the purpose of having a free expression of opinion with regard to the fire. At the hour appointed, many of the most influential citizens assembled. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Absalom Gardner, Esq., and Mr. Wm. Orcutt was chosen chairman. Several speeches were made, and the following resolutions were adopted as the sense of the meeting:

Resolved.—That the fire at the Methodist meeting-house in this town, on the evening of the 22d of March last, in the opinion of this meeting, was not set by any person for retaliation or revenge upon the Methodists of this town, or the friends of temperance and good order."

Resolved.—that, in our opinion the time and place of the fire, and other attendant circumstances, were such as to induce the belief that the intent of the incendiary was not to burn down the house. Rather, we believe, the purpose of the fire was, by the show of an attempt to burn the house, to create in the public mind an impression that some malignant person or persons in this town, hostile to the new temperance movement, in this place, or to some of the Methodists here, were maliciously intending and trying to burn their house, the incendiary aiming and contriving in this way to get up in our community a sympathetic feeling in favor of certain orders and classes, or of certain individuals in this place, and at the same time turn the tide of popular indignation against another class or order of individuals.

WARREN.—The following town officers were chosen last Monday: Moderator, J. B. Lombard; town clerk and treasurer, S. E. Blair; selectmen, J. B. Lombard, F. Brigham, Wm. A. Patrick; assessors, Joseph Ramsdell, S. B. Richardson, Dwight Ellis; school committee, J. W. Hastings; constables, W. H. Fairbanks, J. E. Shurbridge. It was voted to disperse

with the board of overseers of the poor. Quite a little excitement prevailed in Warren on Monday morning last. Some rascal broke into the barn of J. K. Makepeace and stole a valuable horse during Sunday night. The "pursuing committee" of the Thief Detecting Society started out in all direction, and finally the horse was found in North Brookfield, but the thief escaped. A pretty serious fire was raging in the woods last Sunday around West Warren, extending nearly to Ware. A mistake somehow got into the papers last week that Rev. S. S. Smith, pastor for the last five years of the Congregational Church in Warren, would preach his farewell sermon last Sunday. He has not yet delivered his farewell sermon.

The hills and mountains of Warren must be inductive to genius; no less than ten different patents are held by residents of the place, besides there are more applications now pending.

THE LATE JOSEPH CUMMINGS OF WARE.—Dea. Joseph Cummings of Ware, who died on Tuesday, at the ripe age of 76, was born in that town, March 3, 1784, and has always occupied the farm which was the possession of his great grandfather, Jacob Cummings, one of the earliest settlers of the town in 1731. The blessings of a pious ancestry have descended with their possessions, from generation to generation. Jacob Cummings was the most active man in the establishment of religious worship, the erection of a meeting house, and the organization of a church in Ware, in the infancy of the town. He was the first deacon in the first church, organized in 1761. Dea. Cummings was no ordinary man. With the advantages of the common schools of the town, he acquired a good education and was employed as a teacher for many years, having taught seven winters in New Britain. A wage much above the ordinary standard of those days. He was a skillful surveyor, and for many years, did the most of that business, as well as the conveying in the town and vicinity. A man of excellent judgment, modest and winning manners, he gained the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. In the business of the town he was always the man for counsel. He represented the town in the legislature of 1816, 1817 and 1822, and in the constitution of his great-grandfather, Jacob Cummings, one of the earliest settlers of the town in 1731. He was a member of State Senate in the years 1831 and 1832. In 1831 he was elected a deacon, for Hampshire county, which office he held, by six successive elections, for eighteen years. Few men have been more generally known or more sincerely esteemed in the county. The great charm of his character was his humble, sincere and unaffected piety. When quite young he united to the first church, organized in 1761. He was under the pastoral care of Rev. Samuel Ware, and was chosen a deacon in 1815, when little more than 31 years of age, which office he held until the growing manufacturing village in the eastern part of the town led him to unite with others in the organization of a church there, in 1826, when he was elected the first deacon, and has stood as a pillar during the whole history of the church. When he became a deacon, he was in accordance with his long determined purpose, he resigned the office of deacon, officiating for the last time upon his seventieth birthday, except as he occasionally took the place of others. He continued to act upon the church committee, and was active to the close of his life. His love and was active to the close of his life. His love and most enduring love. His example was that of one "holding the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience." In his last days he recommended the religion of Christ to others. Few could so easily introduce the subject of religion in conversation. He kept himself well acquainted with the members of the church, old and young, and was a Sabbath school teacher to the last. He was a man of prayer, punctual in his attendance upon the public services, and in the social prayer meetings of the church to the close of his life. His last prayers and exhortations were for the peace and the prosperity of Zion.

"How blest the righteous when he dies." He was ready and willing to die, his work was done, and well done. "He used the office of a deacon well, and purchased to himself a good degree, and great boldness in the faith, which is in Christ Jesus." Deacon Cummings was married twice, and leaves a widow, three sons and six daughters.—*Republican*.

THORNDIKE.—The Ladies' Festival at Thorndike on Thursday evening was largely attended, and the receipts amounted to \$150. The society there have just paid off a debt of several hundred dollars which has been hanging over their church for six or eight years.

DEPRIVITY IN A YOUNG GIRL.—At New York last week a handsome young girl of only 13 years of age was found in the street intoxicated. She had run away from her parents in Newark, N. J., and taken to a life of infamy in that city. Her name is Ann Powell, and she has been returned to her parents.

PRIEST IMPRISONED.—A Catholic priest has been imprisoned at Durham, England, for refusing to give the name of a person who at the confessional gave him a watch to be restored to its owner. The priest said if he revealed the name he would be removed from the priestly office.

SERIOUS FIRE.—The city of Pekin, Ill., was visited by a serious conflagration on the 22d ult. Thirty-one buildings were destroyed, involving loss of property to the value of about \$100,000. The buildings were mostly occupied by traders, and the individual losses are small.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The Republicans have carried the State of Connecticut, electing Buckingham Governor over Seymour, by 554 majority. The legislature is in the hands of the Republicans which insures the election of a Republican United States Senator.

ARMY.—Massachusetts has 24,000 stand of arms from the general Government, New Hampshire 12,000, Maine 9,400, Connecticut 9,500, Vermont 1800, Rhode Island, 3,800, New York 45,000 and Pennsylvania 57,000.—Arkansas has only 800.

WORTHY OF SUICIDE.—On Sunday last, a man named Oliver, in Crittenden county, Ky., was caught attempting to blow up his dwelling with a view of killing his wife and child. After his arrest he hung himself in his cell.

A DEAR PRICE.—For seducing Miss Christie of St. Mary's, C. W., under circumstances of an aggravated character, Weir, the railroad contractor, has paid fifty thousand dollars as a compromise to her friends, to avoid prosecution.

IN SEVEN LANGUAGES.—The documents of the State of Wisconsin are generally printed in the English, German, Norwegian, Dutch, Welsh, Irish and French languages.

BILLIARD ROOMS A NUISANCE.—The citizens of the great moral village of Albion, N. Y., after a long agitation of the question whether billiard rooms are nuisances, recently held a public meeting and decided the matter in the affirmative.

The legislature adjourned Wednesday night in season for the country members to spend Fast Day pleasantly in taking a ride home on the cars. The session lasted 74 days.

FAST DAY.—Last Thursday was the day observed as the annual fast for 1880. Of late years its annual recurrence has been kept as a fast day in more senses than one. A few persons observed it appropriately by attending church, but the masses paid no attention to it. The fast young men observed it as a holiday, and our street were filled with ball players and brayers.

Too Large a Dose.—A girl in Burlington, Iowa, anticipating a fever and ague chill, took so large a dose of morphine as to make her crazy; she forbade her employer from coming into his own house, and then she ran away and was gone a number of hours until the effect of the quinine worked off.

Too Much Study.—The school committee have forbidden the assignment of lessons for study out of school in the Boston school for girls. The city physician has become convinced of the alarming evils resulting from such studies.

Hoops on her head.—Queen Victoria wears hoops on her head, her crown being composed of hoops of silver, covered with precious stones. This head dress is valued at half a million pounds, and weighs nineteen ounces.

A Busy Minister.—Besides his labors in the pulpit, Dr. Bennett, Rector of Trinity Church, New York, has married 1065 couples, baptized 2300 persons and attended the funerals of 2500 during his ministration.

Rhode Island.—The State election in Rhode Island on Wednesday resulted in favor of the Democrats.

A Fatherly Governor.—The sixteenth child of Gov. Hicks of Maryland was born at Annapolis on Thursday last.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Flatulency, General Debility, &c., find a ready relief and speedy cure in this great remedy.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS are believed by many who have been cured of the above complaints to be the only medicine which the materia medica affords for their infallible cure. It is not an alcoholic preparation, which, while giving a momentary stimulus, reduces the system in the same ratio; but one distinct and different from any medical preparation ever compounded, and which will, in most cases, extract the disease by the roots, and restore the patient to pristine health. In proof of which, testimony of the very highest and unexceptionable character is presented.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.—We call the attention of the reader to the following letter from President Smith, of Wesleyan University:

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., Feb. 23, 1858.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowler & Co., Gentlemen: I first made use of the Oxygenated Bitters some seven or eight years since, having suffered for twenty years from a form of dyspepsia, which was attended with a nervous headache, on an average of not less than one day in a week, I was induced by the unprompting recommendation of Mr. Green to "try one bottle, and if no benefit was received, to discontinue the use."

The use of one bottle warranted a further trial, to the extent of some three or four, with a careful observance of the accompanying directions. The result was an almost entire relief from the usual dyspeptic symptoms and their depressing, painful consequences. I believe these Bitters produced an entire change in the habits of my system, and upon the active energies of the digestive organs. I now deem myself as exempt from dyspepsia as most persons. These Bitters have also been of service to other members of my family.

Very respectfully yours, AUGUSTUS W. SMITH.
Prepared by SEITH W. FOWLER & Co., Boston; and for sale by Dr. Wm. Hollbrook, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; L. W. Craue, Stafford Springs; J. T. & G. A. Brown, Brimfield; S. W. Longley, Belchertown.

50 Years! Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters has succeeded for the period of half a century in maintaining its supremacy over all other medicines. It gives immediate tone and action to the stomach and bowels, and imparts to the patient cheerfulness and happy anticipations, which are never attendant upon an inactive state of the important functions of the body.

The alternative and purifying action of our medicine upon the stomach and bowels, is the means of curing many hopeless diseases, which other medicines have failed to reach; in proof of which we have frequent testimonials from all parts of the country, of our Bitters having cured diseases which have been abandoned by attending physicians; among which are enumerated Scrofula, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Salt Rheum, &c. Consumption in its early stages has often been averted by their use. Its unprecedented success, however, is based upon its edifying and immediate cure of Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels, for which it is conceded that Dr. Richardson's Bitters has no rival. For sale by Druggists everywhere, and at the Doctor's office, 51 Hanover street, Boston. m10-3m.

LOSS OF SLEEP.—If there is anything more wearing to both mind and body than loss of sleep, or if any difficulty or disease can be often traced to other than loss of sleep, then experience has lost its power, or Sidney Smith, the great English Physiologist, is not to be relied upon. Of this, let the experience of thousands answer, and try the Tolu Anodyne, and they will be ready to endorse the remark of one of the friends of the proprietors, who writes, "Were the directions to be covered with sovereigns to purchase, I would not be without it." This all will experience by its use. See advertisement, and call for pamphlets.

HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.—To soothe the tortures of acute disease—to build up the shattered constitution and debilitated frame—to draw back from the grave the brink the victim of consuming disease—is a noble mission; and this mission Herrick's Remedies are accomplishing wherever they are administered. Pills—Large Boxes 25 cents. Plasters on kid 15¢ each. See advertisement.

Great Remedies of the Day. The Tolu Anodyne.

The Great Neuralgic, Nervous Headache and Rheumatic Remedy, and the UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY, for every description of Lung and Throat Complaints.

These Remedies after six years' private use are now fairly before the public. Pamphlets giving a full prospectus of all plans, and testimonials which can in every case be relied on, and to which the proprietors ask the most rigid inquiries, will be found with all dealers. The proprietors in confidence ask all to read the pamphlet, as nothing like justice can be done by advertising, excepting that of notoriety, which is indispensable.

GENERAL AGENTS:
J. W. HUNNEWELL & Co., GEO. HUNNEWELL,
7 & 8 Commercial Wharf, 145 Water Street,
Boston, New York.

AGENTS—Wm. Hollbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; S. W. Longley, Belchertown, and dealers generally. jan28-6m.

PAINTING!
THE Subscriber would give notice that he has located himself in Thorndike village, where he is prepared to receive and execute all orders for House and Sign Painting, Graining, and Paper Hanging.
All done in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Also old Cane Bottom Chairs re-seated, and made nearly as good as new.
W. W. NEWCOMB.
Thorndike, March 24, 1880.—6w

SHOCKING DEATH.—At Winchendon, Mass., on Tuesday, Elisha, the son of Mr. Newell Wyman, aged 11 years, slid from a hay-mow, when the point of a hook used for pulling hay from the mow entered his body near the hip, and went upward and across, hooking upon one of the ribs. It was impossible to extract the instrument, and the child died in about three hours.

PARRICIDE.—Abel Potter, an aged farmer of Greenfield, was shot at, and fatally injured by his son Philander, on Wednesday afternoon last week, because the old gentleman was slow in paying a demand for money made by the son, for labor performed. Philander attempted an escape, but did not succeed.

EXTENSIVE STRIKE.—The operatives in the Harmony Mills at Cohoes, N. Y., to the number of twelve hundred, have struck for an advance of wages, and operations in the establishment are for the present suspended.

BURNING NEGROES.—Two negroes in Alabama are to be burnt to death for murdering Alfred Jones, their master.

To Dyspeptics.—Soda, magnesia, and all alkalies, either afford but temporary relief, or confirm the disease into a chronic affection. The Oxygenated Bitters immediately relieve and permanently cure all forms of Dyspepsia, and stomach difficulties.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.—Dr. Ham's Aromatic Invigorating Spirit is one of the most effective medicines of the age, having been used for the past six years with increasing favor. It is recommended to cure Bad Spirits, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heartburn, Colic, Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pain in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Melancholy, Delirium Tremens, Intemperance, Female Complaints, and kindred diseases.

The proprietor invites the attention of the trade to this article, and merely asks a trial to test its merits. He would be glad to have Druggists and others call at his office, and examine the medicine for themselves, and also see the testimonials in its favor. Merchants in the South American trade, and others can have it with Spanish labels, certificates, &c.

It is now being extensively advertised through the Eastern and Middle States, and persons in these who have not been supplied, may procure it by calling or writing to the
General Depot, 48 Water street, New York.
It is put up in pint bottles at 50 cents, and in quarts at \$1. A liberal discount to Wholesale and Retail Druggists for cash.

PA Lady of our acquaintance, Mrs. Powell, No. 19 Stanton Street, New York, was troubled with liver complaint for a long time, and after trying many remedies was advised to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg. She did so, and says that with one box she was effectually cured.

Indigestion, stoppage of the menses, costiveness, and general irregularity of the bowels, are all diseases originating in the same prolific cause, as is also that dreadful scourge, Dyspepsia. Those who are afflicted with any of the above enumerated diseases may rest assured that the source of all their maladies is in the liver, and for its correction the best remedy ever offered to the public is Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills. Try them. The quantity required is not satisfactory.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa. There are no other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, the same that VanAmburgh glued his lion together with, is doing wonders hereabouts. A boy, up to him, placed his wagon together, "wrong side up," and the glue did its duty so well, that the wagon had to be broken again before it could be made right.

BORN.
At Monson, March 2, a son to GEORGE L. TORRANCE, Jr., a daughter to A. BUNSTEAD.
At Brimfield, March 13, a son to JEROME HAMILTON.
At Belchertown, a son to GEORGE SANDFORD.

MARRIED.
At Belchertown, 3d, by Rev. Wm. N. Fay, EDWARD S. BLODGETT of Palmer, and MARY E. RANDALL of Belchertown.
At East Longmeadow, 3d, PENNEL PARKER of Brimfield, and Mrs. EMELINE BILLINGS of E. L.

DIED.
At Thorndike, March 17, Rev. SAMUEL HENRY, 77.
In Ware, March 31, FREDERICK MERRIAM, 24; April 3, JOSEPH CUMMINGS, 76.
At Warren, March 28, CAROLINE RICE, 62, wife of H. L. Studley.
At Wales, March 18, Mrs. SCANNAN WALKER, 85, the oldest person in town.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

NEVER Have we offered such a Stock as now. Beautiful new patterns in
Velvets, Brussels, Tapestry,
English and American Three Plys,
Superfines, Supers,
and an immense variety of all the cheaper grades.
OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS
OF ALL KINDS.

PAPER HANGINGS
FOR THE MILLION!
The old system abolished of large profits on Papers. We shall sell Papers as we do our other Goods at a small profit and large quantities.

R E A D :
20,000 Rolls, best Blanks, very handsome, 8cts.
10,000 " " Ground, extra, 10 "
12,000 " " Satin, " 12 to 15 "
5,000 " " Gilt, " 37 to 100 "

BORDERS! BORDERS!
DECORATIONS!
CURTAINS! CURTAINS! CURTAINS!
Altogether the Largest and Best Stock in Springfield.

TINKHAM & CO.,
184—185—186—Main Street,
April 7, 1880. 3t eow.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to W. W. Cross are requested to call and settle the same immediately.
Palmer, March 24, 1880.

NOTICE to those in Palmer and vicinity that wish to have new Carriages built or old ones repaired, that I have opened a shop over the harnessing establishment of McManamy, where all can be accommodated at fair prices for cash, or short credit.
R. G. PALMER.
Palmer, April 7, 1880.—3m

A FINE LOT OF GOODS BOUGHT AT THE LATE CHEAP PRICES, DOWN, Down, Down, ELEGANT, Stylish, Durable, FRESH, Fanciful And staid, GOOD IN Design, Also, HANDSOME To look at; F GOOD Colors and Finish, JUST the things Of all KINDS and Qualities to LOOK at and Admire, MAY be found At all times, and NOW, Particularly, Just OVER the South Side, PALMER, QUEER Place, But known all ROUND as The best SHOP of all At which to TURN a Dollar or two UNDER all Circumstances, VERY profitably Indeed. WE shall try to Make it XACTLY the Place for YOU to examine & FIND THEM AS CHEAP AS ANY.

M. W. FRENCH & CO.,
McGilvray's Block, deal in

Dry Goods and Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GAITERS & SLIPPERS,
PAPER HANGINGS & CARPETS,
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
FAMILY GROCERIES, FLOUR, FISH,
SALT, GRASS SEEDS, &c. &c.

GREAT EXHIBITION!
AND FOR SALE
A Splendid Assortment of
STAPLE
—AND—
FANCY DRY GOODS,
—AT—
C. S. WILCOX'S
EMPORIUM,

Just received from the New York and Boston markets, consisting of all the latest Styles and Novelties of the Season, in
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES,
TRIMMINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.,

To which the attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, pledging myself to sell them as CHEAP as can be found in any other Store in the State of Massachusetts.
C. S. WILCOX.
Ware, Sept. 25, 1859.

STOVES! STOVES!

May be found at the old stand of Allen & Porter, **TIN, JAPANESE & WOODEN WARE,**
Good Air Tight Cook Stoves,
Furnished complete for \$16, \$17, and \$19,
The NEW ENGLAND STOVE, never before sold in the State, the AMAZON, PATRIOT, CONQUEST, Parlor and Parlor Cook Stoves, Farmers' Boilers, &c., &c., &c.

Stoves wanted by any one, not found in the Shop, will be procured and delivered as low as can be bought in the State.
Stoves delivered at any depot within fifty miles free of expense.
RUSSIA PIPE, 17 or 18 lb; common do, 10 cts.
All Kinds of Jobbing Done at Short Notice.
Rep. Old Copper, Brass, Iron, Pewter and Lead taken in exchange.
CALL AND SEE.
Palmer, April 7, 1880. E. NICHOLS.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Palmer, March 31, 1880.
Allen Mrs. Hattie L. Manning Miss Maria
Butler Miss Susie McGrigory Jos
Brown & Co Wm Palmer E
Bolton Mrs M Powell Geo W
Bartlett Miss Addie Ridley Joseph
Carter Mrs L C Root Mrs Sophronia
Crouse Rev J Redding S M
Church Geo Storrs J H
Conny Michael Thaler II Daseh (Co
Doherty Edward 2 Treasurer of Gas Light
Davis Wm Vose Henry
Green Mrs Mary E Wallace Wm
Gray George White Jos W
Horgan Matthew Williams Lemuel P
Kingsbury Bethuel Webster E
Leonard Thos C
Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."
D. GRANGER, P. M.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—TENTH DISTRICT.—The Republican voters of the Tenth Congressional District are requested to elect delegates to a convention to be held at the Town Hall at Northampton, on Tuesday, the 17th day of April next, at 12 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating two delegates and substitutes to represent said district in the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, on the 16th day of May next. Each city and town is entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for every 200 voters, according to the last State census. A majority fraction will entitle a town to an additional delegate. For the District Committee, Apr. 7. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman.

Agricultural Warehouse AND SEED STORE!

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, MECHANICS' TOOLS, IRON AND STEEL, Paints, Oils & Glass, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Nails, Cordage, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS.

It is now a conceded fact that the subscriber has got the inside track for the above mentioned goods for Eastern Hampshire. It has been a scrub race during the last ten years, for the supremacy. Sometimes we have been knocked so far from the track that we could hardly see through, but have again rallied and came up to time. What little we have got left is YET IN OUR OWN NAME, and we still take GOOD RISKS at extremely low rates. Out of town people affirm by their patronage that I sell Hardware Goods, in all their variety, as low, or lower than any other concern in the county. Purchasing direct of Manufacturers and Importers, we design to be up to the wants of customers, in prices and assortment of Goods.

PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HORSE HOES, CHURNS and Road Scrapers,

In great variety, and for sale at Manufacturers' prices.

IRON AND STEEL, WAGON SPRINGS AND AXLES.

I have a larger assortment than ever before offered. Blacksmiths can find everything in their line at as low a figure as any other concern sells, quality being the same.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.
I always keep an eye single for this kind of trade. We can't be beat in prices for a PURE article of stock. If you buy an adulterated article and pay price for good, (which is often done at the present time) I can't compete with you, as I don't do business on any such basis. In PURE STOCK, and good Goods, I claim to be a match for any other House in prices, for I buy only for cash, from first hands.

NAILS!
200 CASKS OF NAILS,
For sale at small commission from manufacturers' prices.

LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, COPPER & IRON PUMPS, FULL STOCK,
Just received from the manufacturers, and will sell them at a low figure.

Low Prices and Honorable Dealing
is a criterion of success, I hope to do business with you another year. It is a demonstrated fact that the Hardware, like the Rum trade, is one of the growing institutions of Palmer.

E. BROWN.
Palmer, April 7, 1880.

NEW SPRING GOODS!
P. P. KELLOGG,
PALMER DEPOT.

Has now in Store and ready for sale A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS, Far surpassing in richness and extent any display ever before made on our counters.

We particularly call the attention of the Ladies to our unsurpassed exhibition of

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
LADIES' POPLINS,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
COTTON AND WOOL do.,
VALENCIAS,
FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN PRINTS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

50 Plain and Striped Talmas, 100 SKIRTS, of an entirely new pattern, LADIES' CLOTHS,

COLLARS, AND SETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, Housekeeping Goods,

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, all Widths, Brown and White Linen Table Cloths, Diapers, Crashes, &c.

We have no desire to overrate our Stock, but do believe that in the different departments of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

WOODEN & STONE WARE, Paper Hangings, Painted Shades, Carpets, FLOUR, FISH, TEAS, &c.,

It has never been surpassed by any country store.

We respectfully ask a discriminating public to examine and pass judgment upon it, and whatever its verdict we will be content.

Palmer, March 24, 1880.
DAVID F. MCGILVRAY & Co.,
(Successors to Brodhead & Co.)
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Nos. 53 and 55 Tremont Street Boston.
All kinds of Merchandise solicited for Sale as above.

LANDFAR'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE!
JUST LOOK AT IT and see it work, and you will say no other Sewing Machine has appeared in the market so simple and so perfect. The price is within the means of most families, being

ONLY TWELVE DOLLARS for the Hand, and **TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS** for the Table Machine. No person who can raise either of these small sums, after having examined this Machine, with its good work and rapid and easy movements, will, we think, fail to secure a reliable so valuable for the use of his family.

These Machines are manufactured under three different patents and are clear of infringements on all other patents.

W. R. PARKS, Sole Agent.
Palmer, March 31, 1880.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.
M. S. MOULTON
Would call the attention of the inhabitants of Stafford and vicinity to his stock of Fine Watches, Chains and Jewellery, where they will find the best patterns and newest styles, at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Gold Pens, Pocket Cutlery, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, and every variety of Fancy Goods. Also, Spectacles, with Gold, Silver or Steel Bows, always on hand.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired with neatness, and warranted.

COAL! COAL!!
WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated **FRANKLIN COAL,**

Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of **CUMBERLAND, LACKAWANNA.**

We can furnish the above kinds and amounts, any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.
A SESSION of the Teacher's Institute will be held at Brimfield, commencing on Monday, April 23, at 10 o'clock a. m. Members of the Institute will be entertained without charge, and the teachers of the vicinity are invited to be present and to remain during the week.

BOOTS AND SHOES!
NOW in Store The Largest, Best and Cheapest assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES ever offered in Palmer. All Warranted. Please Call and Examine J. BOWLES, No. 1, Nassawanna Block. Palmer, March 31, 1880.

NEW FIRM! CROSS & CO.

SPRING OPENING OF NEW GOODS!

At the Stand formerly occupied by **W. W. CROSS, PALMER.**

We are happy to announce that we have opened the

Largest, Richest and Most Desirable STOCK OF

Spring Dress Goods,

To be found in this vicinity.

A LARGE LINE OF BEAUTIFUL PRINTS, French, English, and American.

GRAND OPENING OF

SPRING MILLINERY.

The LADIES are respectfully invited to the opening of Spring Millinery at the **NEW MILLINERY ROOMS**

CROSS & COMPANY,

On WEDNESDAY, April 11.

We have received a large stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods. We shall be pleased to show all who may favor us with a call. Our Bonnet Rooms should be visited by every one who wishes to procure a

PRETTY SPRING BONNET.

BONNETS BLEACHED AND PRESSED, in the best possible manner, FOR 17 CENTS.

A large and extensive assortment of **Ribbons, Ruchings, Flowers and Straw Goods,** of all styles, and at prices that defy competition.

SHAWLS,

NEW STYLES CAPES & MANTILLAS,

LADIES' CLOTHS,

HOUSEKEEPING

AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

A large and superb Stock just opened. Those who wish for bargains should call early and purchase

THE CHEAPEST LOT OF

TOWELS, TOWELINGS,

TABLE CLOTHS,

BROWN AND BLEACHED DAMASK,

By the Yard,

Doylies, Napkins, Bedspreads,

Bleached and Brown Sheetings,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

EVER OFFERED IN THIS TOWN.

8000 ROLLS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising some of the choicest selections to be found in this country, just received. Also

BOARDS TO MATCH.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Particular attention given to this line of business:

CARPETINGS,

We have just completed a new room for the purpose of exhibiting

THE MOST DESIRABLE LOT OF CARPETINGS

Ever offered in this section of the State.

We have just received a

NEW LOT

Of the **LATEST STYLES,**

And invite our friends to make an inspection of our Goods.

ALSO

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Making in all a very Complete Stock, we would invite attention to the same, while we will endeavor at all times to show you goods particularly adapted to the season.

Goods cheerfully Shown at all Times.

We warrant all our goods to be just what we represent, and will be sold

VERY LOW,

AT ONE PRICE.

Palmer, March 24, 1880.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME X.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860.

NUMBER 48.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

—BY—
FISK & GORF.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay strictly in advance Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.

ADVERTISING.—The space occupied by twelve lines of advertising type constitutes a square. For one square, one week, 75 cents; for two or three weeks, \$1.00. For each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Legal advertising 20 per cent. in advance of the date. Special and obituary notices 10 cents per line. A discount made to yearly advertisers. Transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

Job Printing of nearly every description, and in the neatest styles, promptly executed.

A VIVID DESCRIPTION.

Do you wish to realize the risk you incur when seated in a railroad under full headway? Take your stand six feet (a less distance would be hardly safe) from a railroad track, in the night, and await the passage of the express train. There is no wind stirring. Clouds close in the light of the stars. The hum of life has ceased. Blackness and silence brood together upon the face of the earth. Afar off the listening ear catches a dawning roar.—Half heard and half felt—it grows into more distinctness—partly revealed by the rumbling of the solid earth, and partly felt as a shapless horror filling the air. Every second swells its awful volume, and deepens its terror. The earth now quakes under its tread—a blazing glare, as from the eyes of Satan, flashes livid horror into the surrounding air, and you see, crawling along in snaky track, with fiery head crouched close to the ground, and its long train swinging from side to side with a wavy motion, a gigantic and terror breathing monster, instinct with life and power, crushing the earth with its tread, and creating a whirlwind with its blasting breath, as with the speed of a cannon ball it sweeps past you.

Now this all powerful, swift-footed monster, this omnipotent, gigantic centipede, has been caught and put in harness for man's use; we have laid down our iron track for him to run upon, and chaining his nose to the narrow rail, and guiding his course by an iron flange not an inch thick, we load him with the weight of mountains, pile hundreds of people upon his back, or fasten tons upon tons of merchandise to his tail, and then loaded, drive him like a tamed tornado, through the length and breadth of the land, he being all the while more obedient to the will of his guide than the elephant to the hand of his Marabout; but, suppose some little stone should get wedged upon the track, or some misplaced switch should turn the flying Gorgon aside, or a pin the size of your finger should break, or some one of a thousand trifling accidents should happen, what would become of the train and the lives of those who had entrusted themselves to its care? If you have participated in a destructive casualty of this kind, the following will seem but a slight picture of its excitement and its horrors: There comes a warning shriek from the iron horse; the brakemen work frantically at their wheels; the cars leap with a stunning jar over the wooden sleepers; the heroic engineer in vain essays to stay the flight of his iron steed; though the monster cleaves backward with all its energies, it cannot arrest its own speed; it rushes on, and missing its balance, or dashing its head against a rock, is overturned, and its whole freight comes crashing over and upon it, a mingled mass of iron, wood, human flesh and human gore.

And yet, reader, terrible, and awfully destructive as these casualties sometimes are, those unimpeachable vouchers, statistics, prove that travelling by railway is the safest mode of travelling yet discovered, and this for the simple reason that it depends more completely than any other upon fixed principles that can be understood, and upon agencies that can be controlled by the intellect of man.

A MOTHER'S GRAVE.—Earth has some sacred spots, where we feel like loosing the shoes from our feet, and tread with holy reverence; where common words of social converse seem rude, and the smile of pleasure unfitting; a place where friendship's hands have lingered in each other, where vows have been pledged, prayers offered, and tears of parting shed. Oh, how the thoughts hover around such places, and travel back through unmeasured space to visit them. But of all the spots on the green earth none so sacred as that where rests, waiting for the resurrection, those we once loved—our brothers, our sisters, or our children. Hence, in all ages, the better parts of mankind have chosen loved spots for the burial of their dead; and in these spots they have loved to wander at even's tide to meditate and weep. But of all places, even among the charnel houses of the dead, none so sacred as a Mother's Grave. There sleeps the nurse of our infancy—the guide of our youth—the counsellor of our riper years—our friend when others deserted us; she whose heart was a stranger to every other but love, and who could always find excuses for us when we could find none for ourselves. There she sleeps, and we love the very earth for her sake.

EXPECTING A LETTER.—We do not think that life has a suspense more sickening than that of expecting a letter which does not come. The hour which brings the post is the one which is anticipated, the only one from which we reckon. How long the time seems till it comes. With how many devices do we seek to pass it a little quicker. How we hope and believe each day will be our last of anxious waiting! The post comes in and there is no letter for us! How bitter is the disappointment! and on every repetition it grows more acute. How immeasurable the time seems till the post comes in again! The mind exhausts itself in conjectures; illness, even death, grow terribly distinct to hope in its agony—hope that is fear! We dread, we know not what, and every lengthened day the misery grows more ununsupportable. Every day the anxiety takes a darker shadow. To know even the very worst of all we have foreboded appears a relief.

Mrs. Swissheim says that the popularity of her paper, Minnesota is due to the fact that "people are always expecting she will say something she ought not to."

Perform a good deed, speak a kind word, bestow a pleasant smile, and you will receive the same in return.

Sally Ann's Away.

Among the patent sermons of Dr. Dow, jr., we find an illustration of, and remedy for, the "scrutinities," if caused while "Sally Ann's away." Read, learn and digest:

I mourn, I mourn, I know not why,
I feel most thundering queer;
I do not feel a pain all o'er
But feel it most right here.
My mourning ain't for relatives,
Defunct and turned to clay—
Its something worse—I mourn because
My Sally Ann's away.

She's safe in old Connecticut,
Where virtue's bound to shine;
Where beauty lasts full thirty years
Without the least decline.
There young men never raking go,
Except it's raking hay;
I know it's all right, yet I mourn
'Cause Sally Ann's away.

The sun don't shine as 't use to did,
The moon a mushroom seems;
The Naads all have gone to sleep
Beside the sluggish stream—
I sometimes counterfeit a laugh
To make folks think I'm gay—
I've got the scrutinities bad,
For Sally Ann's away.

Peaches don't taste like peaches now,
I don't know pork from real;
Moonshine or mush and milk for me
Would answer for a meal.
There's Peggy though—she'll cheer me up—
I'll visit her to-day,
And make arrangements for the time
That Sally Ann's away!

THE "MUSTACHE QUESTION."

Does the wearing of a mustache prevent or remedy any known physical evil? Having solved the question, I reply, it does. The barbarous operation of shaving is a bore, and an unmitigated evil, waste, as it does, a man's money, time and patience. By wearing a full beard, which includes the manly mustache, the tonsorial evil is abated at once. Physical defects of feature are a kind of evil easily and frequently obliterated to the eye by the kindly curtain of the mustache, hiding as it may, too deep a lip, an ill-shaped mouth, defective teeth, or, possibly, the absence of dentals. A face too narrow, or a nose too long, may owe much to a well kept mustache for relief to its disproportion, thereby avoiding an unpleasant impression upon the beholder; and at the same time it gives the wearer a positive look, a masculine expression, such as ought to characterize the men of every true man. If a man looks more noble or pleasing, or can make a better impression with a mustache, he is bound to cultivate it, as a duty he owes to aesthetics.

Kissing, as practiced with an ordinary smooth face, is an evil of no second degree. How sudden, how transitory, how half accomplished, the delightful experiment! The mustache is a radical remedy for this widespread and only half-mitigated evil. It prevents careless and indifferent kissing altogether; it allows, justifies, and seals only the earnest, mutual and persevering efforts of lips warm with soul and sweet with truth. Individuals suffering with ennui, and dying for a new sensation, are advised to try the mustache-kiss, if it is not already an old story.

We are a nation of dyspeptics; made so as much, perhaps, by our style of eating as by the nature of the food we partake. We eat altogether too fast, and pay too little regard to the important process of mastication. Here the mustache becomes the conservator of health and the enemy of evil. A mustache man must, of necessity, eat slowly; consequently he pays due attention to mastication. This leads to thorough digestion, health and happiness to the individual, and promises good along down the undeveloped future.

The mustache is the arch enemy of consumption, and, since old Dr. James' "sands of life have run out," has the field almost to itself. A full mustache is a sure preventive of the insidious approach of consumption than all the quack nostrums of this over-doctored country. Inhalation of frost particles, dampness and dust by wholesale, through the mouth, directly upon the delicate and highly sensitive membrane of the lungs, is checked by the hirsute guardian of the life; and man lives on, possibly quite unconscious that, like Sampson, he owes his hair for strength. He holds the numberless enemies of life and health that assail the lungs upon all occasions in the street, the workshop, mines and forests. Would irritating dust, noxious vapor, or fierce cold assail the citadel of life, the mustache spreads its net to arrest these persistent emissaries of death, and they pass away, baffled and defeated. The deaths by consumption have decreased some fifty per cent. per annum among the stone cutters of Quincy, Milton, Rockport, and the marble works of Vermont, since they have ceased shaving and given nature her way in matters she may be supposed to understand. Workmen in Western flour mills, colliers in the numerous mines of the middle States, miners at Galena, Duquesne and the copper regions of Lake Superior, employees in drug mills, drivers, engineers, arctic navigators, residents in low, wet countries, and thousands of artisans whose employment is prejudicial to healthy lungs, generally wear the mustache as a sanitary rather than an ornamental appendage to the face of manhood.

Barbers have much to "answer for" in this matter. Some awful judgment must eventually fall upon them! They rob us of our defence against the sudden changes of temperature which are so destructive to the teeth, causing them to crumble and decay, to the wealth and delight of dentists. Well, they are not alone, though less innocent than the Quakers and ministers, who, by their smooth-faced example, and in all innocence, have led us into an artificial practice which benefits as a class the razor-makers, soap men, dentists, doctors and undertakers, but is entirely subversive of the best interests of the individual.

The great age attained by the kings, priests, prophets, patriarchs and apostles of old was mainly due to their splendid beards. The average duration of human life will undoubtedly increase with the production of "Cocaine," and in exact ratio with the decreasing production of razors.—*Lynn Reporter.*

DESTRUCTION OF ORANGE TREES.—"The cold weather is said to have killed most of the orange trees in Louisiana." The same thing is said to have occurred every winter for thirty years, yet the good people of that state manage to get a crop of fruit every year, and doubtless will this year.

THE DESOLATE SEA.

One of the finest passages in Dr. Haye's "Arctic Boat Journey" is in the twenty-eighth chapter, under the head of "Thoughts of Home." The Doctor was on a visit to a spot where, some weeks before, he had talked with his companions of home, and schemed for the deliverance of the party from their icy prison. The sun was no longer in sight to warn the sky and to put a glow into the heart of the wanderer. The moon had usurped his place; and her silver face seemed to reflect nothing but the coldness of the ice fields which lay beneath her. Dr. Haye thus describes his experience at this time:

"I looked on every side with a yearning for something outward to lighten the heavy weight which oppressed my spirits; for darker times, and times of greater responsibility, I knew were near at hand; but desolation and the silence of death were everywhere around me, and better than ever before, better, probably, than ever again, I felt what it was to depend upon one's self and God.

Then came a reaction, which will be readily understood by the intelligent reader. I arose from the rock upon which I had been seated, and again fixed my eyes upon the sea. The stern silence which had been almost maddening, became now a source of inspiration. In the reflex of thought which followed, I forgot the cold moon, the leaden stars, the frowning cliffs, the desolate waste, the chilly glacier; the frozen sea grew into a fertile plain; the hummocked ridges were resolved into walls and hedges; and a southern panorama of sunny fields spread itself before me. A crack which meandered to the southwest, which had recently opened to the tide, and from which were curling up wreaths of "frost-smoke," favored the illusion. Clusters of little hummocks suggested herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. Larger masses were converted into trees; and a long bank of snow, whose vertical wall threw a dark shadow on the plain, was the margin of a dense forest. Farther away, a pine-clad berg became a church with spire and belfry; another wore the appearance of a ruined castle; while still farther to the southwest, where the stream seemed to discharge itself into the ocean, stood a giant fort, whose bristling guns lay a fleet of ships.

Around all that I saw were clustered home associations, and objects which, years before, had suggested to my mind the serious purposes of life; and I turned away with renewed strength to fight the battle through, and with renewed determination to behold again those scenes which my imagination had grouped together on the desolate sea."

TWO IN A BED.—Ned and Charley were two room-mates, but they occupied different beds. Ned's sleeping apparatus was so situated that he could get in at either side—that is to say, there were two fore-sides; which Ned found very convenient.

One night Ned and Charley had been out, and on returning, which they did near morning, both were considerably elevated. However, they walked to their room with an air that seemed to say "not so very drunk after all," and sought long and patiently for matches and lamp. After knocking the pitcher off the washstand, and smashing the looking-glass, they finally gave up the search and went to bed.

Went to bed—yes, that's the word, but owing to the darkness and confusion of their senses, they made a slight mistake. In short, Ned's bed had the honor of receiving the two friends—Charley getting in on one side, and his friend rolling in on the other.

"I say, Ned," cried Charley, touching somebody's calf, "there's a fellow in my bed!"

"Wonderful coincidence!" exclaimed Ned, feeling a strange elbow in the neighborhood of his ribs, "there's some one in my bed, too."

"Is there, though?" cried Charley; "let's kick 'em out!"

"Agreed!" said Ned.

And accordingly the two friends began to kick. It lasted about a minute and a half, and Ned was sprawling on the floor; Charley was left in possession of the bed. For a moment all was silent.

"I say, Ned," cried Charley, "what's that?"

"What?" asked Ned, sulkily.

"I've kicked my fellow out."

"You are luckier than I am," said Ned, "for mine has kicked me out!"

AN IRREGULAR CONNECTION.—The King of Denmark having solaced himself with the company of a pretty milliner, whom he has married morganatically, which means over the head of all the high and mighty, who appear to be low bred, but the said milliner, who is not so much shocked at the irregularity of the connection, but by the circumstance that the lady is not of noble birth. She has invaded their privileges. They think there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. Their opinion is much like that of the English lady, who, hearing another lady censured for incontinence, incontinently exclaimed, "I do assure you, I never committed herself out of the page."

TWENTY PERSONS POISONED.—The N. O. Picayune states that on the 20th ult., Mr. T. L. Lemley, of that city gave a dinner party, during the night and the next day his whole family, and all the guests who had partaken of his hospitality, were a prey to the terrible sufferings of poison. Some eighteen or twenty persons were attacked, but at last accounts only the had perished, a lad ten years of age, son of Mrs. Lemley, and her sister. Four others were dangerously ill. The poison, which the physicians think was arsenic, was administered in a dish of "Charlotte Russe." Suspicion rests on Mr. Lemley's cook as the perpetrator of the crime. She has been arrested, together with two more of the servants.

DANGEROUS MISSILE.—On the 15th ult., two fourteen inch shells burst in the palace at Vera Cruz, and another burst in the house of the French Consul, but only a few persons had been hurt by broken bricks knocked out of the walls. By the middle of the day it was settled that the fire from the city was too heavy for Miramon's batteries.

ANOTHER NEW YORK TRAGEDY.—One night last week a tenement house in New York was burned, and the stairway leading to the upper stories being cut off by the flames, ten persons, women and children, perished in the conflagration.

WHAT DIVERS MEET UNDER WATER.

When the vessel has settled in a sandy bottom it is preserved for many months from breaking up, and its position may be much the same as it would be when floating in calm water, if it be not tilted over by any undercurrent drift. The lights, of course, depend on a good deal upon the depth and nature of the bottom; but where there is no chalk to give a milk thickness to the water, the diver pursues his work in a kind of gloomy twilight. By the aid of this he can see and feel his way round the ship, but when he ascends the deck and winds down into the principal cabins, he finds everything pitch dark, and has nothing to guide him but his hands. This is the most difficult and yet the most frequent, labor he has to encounter; the danger being that in a large vessel, where the cabin stairs are deep, and the cabins are long and broad, he may get his air tube twisted round some unfamiliar projection, and so squeeze off his supply of life from above. In positions such as this he requires all his nerve and self-possession, all his power of feeling his way back in the exact road that he came. He may have got the precious casket to which he has been directed in his arms, but what of that, if he dies before he can reach the stairs? The cold, helpless masses that bump against his helmet, as they float along the low roof over his head, are the decomposed corpses of those who were huddled together in the cabin when the ship went down. A few of these may be on the floor under their feet, but only when pinned down by an overturned table or a fallen chest. Their tendency is ever upward, and the remorseless sea washes away the dead infant from the dead mother's arms, the dead wife from her dead husband's embrace. If the wreck be in the channel, the small crafts are already beginning to fatten on their prey. The diver disentangles himself from this silent crowd, and ascends the welcome stairs to the deck. The treasure he has rescued is hauled up into the attendant diving boat, and he turns again to renew his work. He seldom meets with an accident under the water; never, perhaps, with death, and the chief risk he runs is from getting some heavy piece of ship lumber overturned on his long train of air pipe. Even in this case he feels the sudden check and the want of air, gropes his way back to the obstruction, raised, and reaches the boat exhausted and alarmed, but not so much so as to give up his place in the trade. His earnings mostly take the form of shares in what he recovers. If fortunate his gains may be large; if unfortunate, they may be small; but no man can grudge him the highest prize it is possible for him to win. May Whitstable always have the honor of producing such bold and dexterous men as plentifully as she has hitherto done, and may they have the wisdom to keep what they get.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

KNOW HOW TO KEEP A HOTEL.—The French papers of recent date, tell a terrible affair of the landlord of the Giraffe Hotel. This house, which is situated in the village of La Celle, between Orleans and Nevers, on the river Loire, was formerly much patronized by merchants and travelers, whose business or pleasure called into that part of the kingdom. The proprietor, it appears, acquired great wealth in an unprecedented short space of time, much to the surprise of his neighbors, who could not understand how he became rich so rapidly. Lately the mystery has been explained. A railroad was projected to pass through La Celle, crossing a portion of land belonging to the landlord. He offered to make such part of it at his own expense; but his offer was not accepted, and laborers were immediately set at work upon the spot. In the course of their excavations, they came up on twenty-five human bodies, some of which were recognized as those of persons who had strangely disappeared after stopping at the hotel. The landlord was arrested and committed for trial.

THE JOHNSTOWN (Pa.) Echo relates a strange story of a young woman who concealed her offspring in a carpet bag, immediately after its birth, where it was discovered ten weeks after, by a gentleman with whom she was living. The girl was arrested and confessed the maternity of the child, and acknowledged that she had put it in the bag herself, and kept it there. She is said to be a simple minded creature, and probably could not bear to part with the infant, although dead.

A CAVE was recently discovered on the land of Mr. Kirk Langford, near Penfold, Green county, Ga., containing bones of the hyena, raccoons, and other animals extinct in this country as well as animals now existing. This discovery is an interesting one to geologists and Zoologists.

A PROSTRATE NEEDLE.—Cleopatra's needle, which was presented to the British government years ago, lies in a ditch, where it fell, near Alexandria. The traveling Cockneys are removing it as fast as possible, since each one chips off his share and carries it back to Hingland as a relic.

Too Large a Dose.—A girl in Burlington, Iowa, anticipating a fever and ague chill, took so large a dose of morphine as to make her crazy; she forbade her employer from coming into his own house, and then she ran away and was gone a number of hours until the effect of the quinine worked off.

AN ANCIENT DOCUMENT.—Hoffman von Fallersleben, who is now on an archaeological exploration in Berlin, has discovered in the library there a manuscript of a Dutch version of the Canticles of Solomon of the thirteenth century.

YOUNG MINISTERS MUSTN'T MARRY.—The N. Jersey Conference has disapproved of the marriage of young ministers before three terms of probation in the Conference class; also of holding camp meetings over the Sabbath.

A STRIBING CONTRAST.—The bridal bed, the prison and the grave, were each represented on a train of cars which left Pontiac, Mich., last week. These was a bridal party, four prisoners, and a funeral party with a corpse.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE POPE.—The German Catholics of Cincinnati have contributed \$182,000 to replace in the Pope's treasury "the funds sequestered by the machinations of usurpers of the rights and patrimony of the Holy See."

GREAT EASTERN.—The London Observer of the 12th ult., reports that the alterations in the steamer Great Eastern, required by the Board of Trade, are of a very trifling character and the whole of the work can be completed in two months. It is said that the ship will be able to start for New York about the same time that the Prince of Wales will visit Canada, and with it, it is hoped, be able to accompany the royal squadron.

The editor of one of the Maine papers says that he has had a pair of boots given him, which were so tight that they came very near making him a Universalist, because he received his punishment as he went along.

When our Ship comes in.

A little child dwelt by the flowing sea,
And her home was the home of poverty—
She ran with bare feet o'er the golden sands,
And gathered shells with her small brown hands.

Gay strangers came, in rich robes bright,
But the little maiden shunned their sight;
And, shaking her curls o'er her blushing face,
Sped away, like a fawn that flies the chase.

When the strangers were gone, said the mother mild,
"What was it dismayed thee, my darling child?"
"Oh, mother, my feet were bare and brown;
I had no bonnet, and then—this gown."

She held up the skirt of her faded frock,
Which was sadly rent by the jagged rock;
And she said, with a deep and long-drawn sigh,
"Will I have such dresses as they, by-and-by?"

Then her mother smiled, with a grave, sweet grace,
As she smoothed the curls from her half-grieved face,
And said, when our ship comes in from sea,
You shall have garments and all things free."

"When our ship comes in," said the little one,
And away to the highest rock she run,
And watch'd till night shadows dimm'd the shore,
For the freighted ship and its treasured store.

Long and often, she watched in vain—
No ship for her sailed over the main—
In many winters in life there be,
For the ship that never comes over the sea!

THE GREATEST DUEL ON RECORD.—An old Mississippi furnishes the following to the Woodville (Miss.) Republican:

"The famous duel in which 40 or more gentlemen were engaged, in 1823, is still remembered in Natchez. Col. Jim Bowie, the famous fighter and inventor of the knife which bears his name, used to spend a great deal of his time in Natchez. He was challenged by a gentleman of Alexandria, La., whose friends to the number of twenty or more, accompanying him to Natchez to see fair play, knowing Bowie was a desperate man, and had his own friends about him. All parties were upon the field. The combatants took their places in the centre, separated from their friends in the rear or enough not to endanger them with their balls. Behold the battle array thus: Twenty armed Louisianians fifty yards behind their champion and his seconds and surgeon, and opposite them, as far behind Bowie and his seconds and surgeon, twenty armed Mississippians. Behold the heights of Natchez thronged with spectators, and a score of lookers on from the river. Each with passengers watching with a deep interest the scene. The plan of fight was to exchange shots twice with pistols, and to close with knives. Bowie being armed with his own terrible weapon. At the first fire both parties escaped. At the second the Louisianian was too quick and took advantage of Bowie, who waited the word. At this Bowie's second cried 'foul play!' and shot the Louisianian dead. The second of the latter instantly killed the slayer of his principal. Bowie drove his knife into this man. The surgeons now crossed blades, while with loud battle cries came on the two parties of friends, the light of battle in their eyes. In a moment the whole number were engaged in a fearless conflict. Dirks, pistols and knives were used with fatal effect, until one party drove the other from the field. I do not know how many were killed and wounded in all, but it was a dreadful slaughter. Bowie fought like a lion, but fell covered with wounds. For months he lingered at the Mansion House, before he fully recovered."

THE SEDUCER AND HIS VICTIM.—The seducer, playing upon the most sacred affections, betrays innocence. How? By its noblest faculties; by its trust; by its unsuspecting faith; by its tender love; by its honor. The betrayer, for the most intense selfishness, without one noble motive, without honor—by lies, by a devilish jugglery of fraud—deliberately, heartlessly damns the confiding victim! It was a premeditated, wholesale ruin from beginning to end. The accursed sorcerer opens the door of the world to push her forth. Oh, there is not for her want; poverty and famine, shame and contempt? All is cheerless to her eye, and she dreads the thunder of her final doom. Leave me not, she says to her betrayer! Ob spare me—save me—ease me not of! Poor thing—she is dealing with a demon! Spare her! Spare her! The polished scoundrel betrayed her to abandon her, and walks the street to boast his hellish deed! Society will crush him surely; they will smite the wolf, and save the bleeding lamb. Oh my soul! believe it not! What sight is that? The drooping victim is worse used than the infernal demons. He is fondled, courted, passed from honor to honor! and she is crushed and mangled under the infuriate tramp of public indignation. On her mangled corpse they stand to bind laurels on her murderer's brow! When I see such things as these, I thank God that there is a judgment, and that there is a hell!—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

AWFUL ALTERNATIVE.—The last will of a queer old miser, who has just died, is much talked of at Vienna. He cut off all his nearest relatives, and made a very distant one, an extremely handsomely young girl, sole heiress of his considerable property. So far there is nothing extraordinary; but there is a condition added to it. The testator was a hunchback, and had a club-foot, which defects probably had obstructed many attempts of his to marry. He has made it, therefore, a condition, *sine qua non* that his heiress is to get the property only when she marries a man shaped as he was. She is beside to live in a convent three months in each year to pray for his soul. The heirs at law have attached this odd last will, on the plea that when it was made the testator must evidently have been mad. As there is, however, no equity jurisdiction in Austria, they may find their task not an easy one.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.—Is there any position a mother can covet for her daughter, more glorious than to be the wife of an honest, independent, happy farmer, in a country like this? To be the wife of one who is looked up to by the neighbors as one whose example may be safely followed—one whose farm is noted far and near as a model of neatness and perfection of cultivation? To be the mistress of a mansion of her own, that may be the envy of every passer by, because it is neat and comfortable—a sweet and lovely cottage home. To be the angel that flits through the garden, bidding the flowers bloom, and twining roses and honey suckles around the bed-room or sweetening their fragrance with her sweetest smiles; or spreading the snowy cloth beneath the old oak at the door to welcome her husband as he returns from his (or) or ever tipping the cradle with her foot as she plies the darning with her hand, or busily moves the needle, at the same time humming a joyous song of praise that she is the happy and fondly beloved wife of an American farmer—one of the true noblemen of this free country—one that should, by right, rank as the pride and glory of America.—*Southern Rural Gentleman.*

THE USE OF LEATHER.—There's no 'ing like leather: they use hides in Vera Cruz to protect houses against the evil that Miramon seeks to do them. The immortal carrier was far from wrong, who contended that leather was the best thing with which to fortify a town about to be attacked by some Miramon or other.

POWERFUL EXPLOSION.—At the explosion of a locomotive on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Easton, Pa., on Wednesday last week, one piece of the boiler weighing over half a ton, was thrown a distance of a quarter of a mile. The bell of the engine was found in a graveyard at a still greater distance.

No man, for any considerable period, can face to the world, and another to himself, without getting bewildered as to which may be the most true.

There is scarcely any more delicate emotion than that which we feel when a friend who has sacrificed our esteem, by some noble act recovers it with interest.

THE LAST DRINK.

Dan Jones has a wife, an amiable, accomplished and beautiful lady, who loves him devotedly, but finds too many bricks in his hat. One night he came home tight, and was not very much astonished, but rather frightened, to find his worthy lady sitting up for him. She always does. She smiled when he came. That also she always does. "You staid out so late," she said, "that I feared you had been taken sick."

"Hic—saint Nick, wife; b-but don't you think I'm a little tight?"

"A very little, perhaps, my dear, but that is nothing—you have so many friends as you say, you must join them in a glass once in a while."

"Wife, you're too good—the truth is, I am d-drunk."

"Oh, no, indeed, my dear—I'm sure that even another glass wouldn't hurt you. Now suppose you take a glass of Scotch ale with me, just as a night-cap, my dear?"

"You are too kind, my wife, by half, I know I'm drunk."

The lady hastened to open a bottle, and as she placed two tumblers before her on the sideboard, she put in one a very powerful emetic. Filling the glass with foaming ale, she handed that one with a bewitching smile to her husband. Suspicion came cloudily upon his mind. She had never before been so kind to him when he was drunk. He looked at the glass, raised it to his lips—then hesitated.

"Dear, won't you just taste of mine to make it sweet?"

"Certainly, love," replied the lady, taking a mouthful, which she was very careful not to swallow.

Suspicion vanished, and so did the ale, emetic and all, down the throat of the satisfied husband. After spitting out the taste, the lady finished her glass, but seemed in no hurry to retire.

She fixed a foot tub of water before an easy chair, for which the husband was curious to know the reason. A few minutes later, the gulp and splurge from the husband gave the answer.

The brick was gone when he rose from his easy chair, and he never after carried one home to his wife.

COURTSHIP IN EGYPT.

Last autumn a young lady left Dundee for Alexandria, to visit relatives resident in that city. As the passengers were landing at Alexandria, a richly attired Turk advanced to look at the arrivals, and seemed instantly to be struck with the charms of the damsel from "bonny Dundee." He approached her and suddenly flung a string of figs about her neck. The captain of the ship came forward, and informed his bewildered passenger that the Turk's gift was a token of admiration and affection. The matter speedily became serious. Through the medium of an interpreter the Turk entered into conversation with the captain, and inquired the sum for which he would be willing to sell the lady; he had nine wives already, he said; but could he possess this new beauty, she would be the queen and "light of his harem." The captain, for the sake of a joke, replied that her price was 60,000 piastres (about £500). The Turk grumbled at the enormous demand; it was just double, he said, what he paid for the most handsome Circassian, Georgian, or Mingrelian, ever brought to the Alexandrian market. The captain, however, stuck to his price, and so the parties separated. But on the following morning, when the Captain was escorting the lady to the residence of her relations, the Turk again made his appearance, and throwing another fig necklace around the lady's neck, intimated that he was prepared to give the requisite sum! But the captain soon cleared himself. "Foh!" said he, "you are too late; I sold her yesterday for a thousand piastres more; so you're lost her!" The same young lady was married, the other day, in Dundee.—*Perth Courier.*

THE FARMER'S WIFE.—Is there any position a mother can covet for her daughter, more glorious than to be the wife of an honest, independent, happy farmer, in a country like this? To be the wife of one who is looked up to by the neighbors as one whose example may be safely followed—one whose farm is noted far and near as a model of neatness and perfection of cultivation? To be the mistress of a mansion of her own, that may be the envy of every passer by, because it is neat and comfortable—a sweet and lovely cottage home. To be the angel that flits through the garden, bidding the flowers bloom, and twining roses and honey suckles around the bed-room or sweetening their fragrance with her sweetest smiles; or spreading the snowy cloth beneath the old oak at the door to welcome her husband as he returns from his (or) or ever tipping the cradle with her foot as she plies the darning with her hand, or busily moves the needle, at the same time humming a joyous song of praise that she is the happy and fondly beloved wife of an American farmer—one of the true noblemen of this free country—one that should, by right, rank as the pride and glory of America.—*Southern Rural Gentleman.*

THE USE OF LEATHER.—There's no 'ing like leather: they use hides in Vera Cruz to protect houses against the evil that Miramon seeks to do them. The immortal carrier was far from wrong, who contended that leather was the best thing with which to fortify a town about to be attacked by some Miramon or other.

No man, for any considerable period, can face to the world, and another to himself, without getting bewildered as to which may be the most true.

There is scarcely any more delicate emotion than that which we feel when a friend who has sacrificed our esteem, by some noble act recovers it with interest.

A SCHOOLMARM'S HONOR VINDICATED.—The Crockett Pioneer says that we don't know where Crockett is, but Mr. T. P. Collins, a merchant of that place, published a scandalous piece of poetry about a Miss Whitwell, a schoolmistress. She sued him for \$6,000 damages, and gained the suit. The Jury returned a verdict at midnight. So strong was the public sentiment in favor of the plaintiff that the verdict was received with shouts by the people, the firing of guns, and other demonstrations of gladness.

MEXICO.—The mails brought by the U. S. ship Savannah from Vera Cruz have been received at New Orleans. It is stated that the small pox was raging among Miramon's troops at Medellin. The bark captured by the Indianola was the Marie Conception, of Maria's expedition from Havana. A Mexican schooner had also been taken. The decree banishing Americans and confiscating their property has been published at the capital.

DEATH OF CHARLES STEARNS.—Charles Stearns of Springfield, well known in this vicinity, and who has been before the public more or less for many years of his life, died at the Northampton Insane Hospital on the 11th inst. For a year or two past he has been engaged in writing a history of Springfield. His age was 71.

THE ENEMY OF MANKIND, consumption, can be cured, but it is better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy, such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.—Charles Stearns of Springfield, well known in this vicinity, and who has been before the public more or less for many years of his life, died at the Northampton Insane Hospital on the 11th inst. For a year or two past he has been engaged in writing a history of Springfield. His age was 71.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS are believed by many who have been cured of the above complaints to be the only medicine which the materia medica affords for their infallible cure. It is not an alcoholic preparation, which, while giving a momentary stimulus, reduces the system in the same ratio; but one distinct and different from any medical preparation ever compounded, and which, in most cases, extracts the disease by the roots, and restores the patient to pristine health. In proof of which, testimony of the very highest and unquestionable character is presented.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.—We call the attention of the reader to the following letter from President Smith, of Wesleyan University:

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., Feb. 23, 1883.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.,—Gentlemen: I first made use of the Oxygenated Bitters some seven or eight years since. Having suffered for twenty years from a form of dyspepsia, which was attended with a nervous headache, on an average of not less than one day in a week, I was induced by the unprompted recommendation of Mr. Green to "try one bottle, and if no benefit was received, to discontinue the use."

The use of one bottle warranted a further trial, to the extent of some three or four, with a careful observance of the accompanying directions. The result was an almost entire relief from the usual dyspeptic symptoms, and the distressing, painful consequences. I believe these Bitters produced an entire change in the habits of my system, and I now deem myself as exempt from dyspepsia as most persons. These Bitters have also been of service to other members of my family.

Very respectfully yours, AUGUSTUS W. SMITH.
Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, and for sale by Dr. Wm. H. Fowle, Jr., G. B. Hitecock, Ware, L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, J. T. & G. A. Brown, Brimfield; S. W. Longley, Belchertown.

50 Years! Dr. S. O. Richardson's Serravallo's Wine Bitters has succeeded for the period of half a century in maintaining its supremacy over all other medicines. It gives immediate tone and action to the stomach and bowels, and imparts to the patient cheerfulness and happy anticipations, which are never attendant upon an inactive state of the important functions of the body.

The alterative and purifying action of our medicine upon the stomach and bowels, is the means of curing many hopeless diseases, which other medicines have failed to reach; in proof of which we have frequent testimonials from all parts of the country, of our Bitters having cured diseases which have been abandoned by attending physicians; among which are enumerated Scrofula, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Salt Rheum, &c. Consumption in its early stages has often been averted by their use. Its unprecedented success, however, is based upon its certain and immediate cure of Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels, for which it is conceded that Dr. Richardson's Bitters has no rival. For sale by Druggists everywhere, and at the Doctor's office, 51 Haver street, Boston. m10-3m.

LOSS OF SLEEP.—If there is anything more wearing to both mind and body than loss of sleep, or if any difficulty or disease can be of greater trouble than loss of sleep, then experience has lost its power, or Sidney Smith, the great English Physiologist, is not to be relied upon. Of this, let the experience of thousands answer, and the remark of one of the friends of the proprietors, who writes, "Were the directions to be covered with sovereigns to purchase, I would not be without it." This all will experience by its use. See advertisement, and call for pamphlet.

HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.—To soothe the tortures of acute disease—to build up the shattered constitution and debilitated frame—to draw back from the grave the victim of consuming disease—is a noble mission; and this mission Herrick's Remedies are accomplishing wherever they are administered. Pills—Large Boxes 25 cents. Plasters on Kid 15¢ cents. See advertisement.

Great Remedies of the Day. The Tolu Anodyne. The Great Neuralgic, Nervous Headache and Rheumatic Remedy, and the UNGUENT FOR COUGH REMEDY, for every description of Lung and Throat Complaints.

These Remedies after six years' private use are now fairly before the public. Pamphlets giving a full prospectus of all plans, and testimonials which can in every case be relied on, are to be had by the proprietors ask the most rigid inquiries, in confidence ask all to read the pamphlet, as nothing like justice can be done by advertising, excepting that of notoriety, which is indispensable.

GENERAL AGENTS:
J. W. HUNNEWELL & CO., GEO. HUNNEWELL,
7 & 8 Commercial Wharf, 145 Water Street,
Boston. New York.
AGENTS—Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; C. B. Hitecock, Ware; S. W. Longley, Belchertown, and dealers generally. jan28-6m.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.—Dr. Ham's Aromatic Invigorating Spirit is one of the most effective medicines of the age, having been used for the past six years with increasing favor. It is recommended to cure Bad Spirits, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heartburn, Colic, Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pain in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Melancholy, Delirium Tremens, Intemperance, Female Complaints, and kindred diseases.

The proprietor invites the attention of the trade to this article, and merely asks a trial to test its merits. He would be glad to have Druggists and others call at his office, and examine the medicine for themselves, and also see the testimonials in its favor. Merchants in the South American trade, and others can have it with Spanish labels, certificates, &c.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS IN TEXAS.
Travis Co., Texas, June 12, 1884.
Messrs. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Gentlemen:—This is to certify that my mother had been subject to periodical attacks of sick headache for a great many years; all the usual remedies failing to give relief. One of your pamphlets accidentally falling into her hands, she at once determined to try Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, prepared by you, and immediately procured a box, from the use of which she received great benefit, and so long as she continued to use them was entirely relieved.

We have now been in Travis Co., Texas, for the last four years, and not being able to procure these valuable pills, her attacks of sick headache have again returned—for some time back has been gradually getting worse—and has determined me to send to you for a few boxes of Dr. McLANE'S celebrated Liver Pills. I herewith enclose you one dollar, for which you will please send me Pills per return mail. Address Austin, Texas.

I think you would do well to establish an agency in Austin; the Pills are well known here, and would meet with ready sale.

MEMPHIS W. HENRY.
Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.—There are no other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLANE'S genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Having experimented with a bottle of Spalding's Prepared Glue, and the same having proved itself "A. No. 1," we are now prepared to say to every individual receiving our journal, that a more convenient article to be upon the mantel of every house in our country, cannot be found. For all purposes where the old fashioned glue-pot is required, it is an excellent substitute; it is neater, quicker and cheaper, while it "sticks" better.

BORN.
In Johnson, 11th, a son to J. C. MAGUIRE.
In Brimfield, 11th, a son to E. W. POTTER.
In Ware, 5th, a son to DENNIS CANTILLON.

MARRIED.
In Belchertown, March 14, WILLIAM BARTON and BETSEY C. BROWNELL; April 3, DAVID B. DUBOIS and JULIA A. WARD.
In Stafford, 5th, by Rev. T. Borden, LUCIES S. BROWN of Union, and ANN M. BENJAMIN of Stafford.

In Holland, 10th, by Rev. Silas Piper, RAWSON R. ROBERTS of Monson, and JANE E. POLLY of Holland.
In Ellington, Ct., 24, CALVIN EVELY and Mrs. REBECCA WRIGHT, both of Palmer.
In Ludlow, March 21, by Rev. J. W. Tuck, CHARLES F. GERRARD and HARRIET CLEVELAND, both of Thorndike.

At Worcester, 5th, Dr. HENRY O. ADAMS of Ware, and MARIA A. CARPENTER of Worcester.
DIED.
In Palmer, March 28, SARAH ABBOTT, 67.
In Ludlow, 1st, JEMIMA, 34, wife of Lucien Cooley.
In Warren, 9th, SIMON KNOWLES, 68, formerly of Harwick.
At Agawam, 9th, LIZIE, 55, wife of David Taylor.

In West Brookfield, Feb. 23, HATTIE W. ADAMS, 17 years, 11 months.
In Warren, 5th, LUCY B., 28, wife of Charles C. Cutler, and daughter of Sidney Adams, of West Brookfield.
At Belchertown, Feb. 9, PATTY WENTWORTH, 89. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

NEW SPRING MILLINERY!
MRS. COLLINS
WOULD say to her patrons in Palmer and the adjoining towns that she has returned from New York with a

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,
(Not old goods that have been handed from one commission store to another, until they have passed through half the stores in the State), but New Goods, direct from the importers, which will be sold as low as any others of the same style and quality.
Ladies call and examine for yourselves.
No charge for showing Goods.
Bonnets Bleached and Pressed for the small sum of 17 cents.

PAINTING!
THE subscriber still continues the Painting business at his old stand on Main Street, and is now prepared to do any kind of work in the line of
Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, and GLAZING. He also keeps on hand
PAINTS, OILS,
and other Stock usually found in a Paint Store.
WITH EXPERIENCED WORKMEN
and Good Stock he will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. JAMES PERRY.
Palmer, April 14, 1883.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The Republicans of Palmer are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday evening, April 14, to choose delegates to the District Convention at Northampton on Tuesday, the 17.
Palmer, April 14, 1883. Per order Town Com.

PLASTER.
FRESH GROUND EVERY DAY.
THE subscribers have on hand for sale in quantities to suit customers, a superior article of New England Plaster, to which they respectfully invite the attention of gentlemen wishing to purchase.

Having unequalled facilities for obtaining supplies direct from the quarries, they are confident that they can furnish an article superior to any to be found in Hampshire county. Buyers desirous of obtaining the best in the market are requested to examine our stock before purchasing.

PRICE \$3 per ton at the Mill.
A liberal discount made to parties buying five tons and upwards.
GUANO SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
and other fertilizers on hand and for sale at market prices. BLANCHARD & DARLING,
Proprietors Belchertown Steam Works.
Belchertown, April 14, 1883—6w1s.

THE BENEFACER OF HIS RACE!
HERRICK'S
SUGAR COATED PILLS!
THE Great Healer of Mankind! The whole World United! Sick People think! After which, Act!

One box of Herrick's Sugar Coated Life Pills, costing only 25 cents, will last a family six months, save \$25 in lost time, and not infrequently the life of some member of the family, the value of which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Let all Read:
Tracy, Oct. 28, 1839.
Dr. Herrick—Dear Sir:—Send me by express three dozen boxes of your Sugar Coated Pills. My son leaves for Havana on Monday. I cannot think of his going without a supply of your Pills. They have been our only medicine for over 12 years.
Mrs. JULIA STANDISH.
Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plasters cure in five hours pains and weakness in breast, sides and back, and Rheumatic pains in an equally short period of time. Spread on a beautiful white lamb skin, they use subjects the wearer to no inconvenience, and each one will wear from one week to three months. Pills, family boxes 25¢. Plaster, on Kid, 15¢ each.
Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, N. Y.; G. B. Hitecock, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine. 111-ly.

WHAT IS IT?

HEAD QUARTERS FOR MILLINERY GOODS.

J. H. STORRS

Would announce that he has fitted up Rooms expressly for the Millinery Business in all its branches.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At the Stone Building, opposite the Bank,

WARE, MASS.,
To which he would call especial attention.

\$500 WORTH OF
French Wreaths,

Cost to Import, we shall sell at 50 cts. on a dollar.

600 PIECES OF
BONNET RIBBONS,

At 25 per cent. less than any one will sell in town.

100

Ready-Made Silk Bonnets,

From \$2 to \$12.

LARGE STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

At less price than they cost to manufacture, and all kinds of

TRIMMINGS

To match every style any lady may desire. New styles of

HAIR PLUMES, SLIDES, &c.

We shall have a new Stock added to our assortment every week during the coming season.

Also new styles of

BLACK POINT LACE,

From \$3 to \$12.

New styles of

LADIES' CLOTH,

For Spring Cloaks, at very low prices.

Embroidered Shawls, Fancy Goods,

and a large stock of Goods too numerous to mention. We shall sell all the above Goods

at very low figures.

New styles of

FANCY SILKS,

At 37 1/2 cts., worth 50 cts.

At the same price as at Wholesale Prices for the next 30 days, as we buy for cash and sell accordingly. Cash works wonders in buying Goods in New York at the present time.

We will now draw to a close for a short time, but would say to one and all, give us a call, and look for yourselves, is all that we ask.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. STORRS.

Ware, April 12, 1883.

Great Excitement in Springfield!

CAUSED BY THE

GREAT SILK SALE,

AT

TINKHAM & CO.'S.

From the recent great N. Y. AUCTION SALES,

we have received an immense stock of

RICH DRESS SILKS,

New and beautiful Spring Styles—choice colors—

which we are selling at a great discount from cost

of importation, and from 25 cents to 75 cents a yard less than the lowest of former prices.

IT WILL PAY

For every Lady who wishes a Silk to come to our

Store, if she resides within fifty miles of

the place.

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

Headquarters for Fashions

in

MANTILLAS, TALMAS, SHAWLS,

and

MILLINERY.

184, 186, & 188 MAIN STREET,

April 14, 1883.—cow3t Springfield.

To Painter, House Builders,

And Consumers of WHITE LEAD & COLORS.

JOHN T. LEWIS & Brothers, of Philadelphia, continue to manufacture White Lead and Colors of the same reliable qualities manufactured by their predecessors, Mord & Lewis & Co. The White Lead is of the same superior quality that has always distinguished their Lead, and for whiteness and durability is unsurpassed by any Lead of any manufacture.

Particular attention is called to the fact that Messrs. John T. Lewis & Brothers' Lead is put up full weight, and every keg contains the quantity marked upon it, and not, as is the custom generally, of charging for weight of keg as well as lead.
Their COLORS—Green, Yellows, Blues, Reds, &c.—can be depended upon, not only for their brilliancy and fastness of color, but for their uniformity—the same to-day, yesterday, or to-morrow.

For sale by all the principal dealers in Paints throughout New England, and by
THAYER, BRIGHAM & FIELD,
n14-3m 32 India Street, Boston.

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN & PALMER R. R.
On and after April 9, 1883, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8:00 A. M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2:00 P. M. A. M. connect with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4:00 P. M., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6:15 P. M. Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Danvers, at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.
Amherst, April 9, 1883.

A FINE LOT OF GOODS

BOUGHT AT
THE LATE

CHEAP
PRICES,

DOWN,
Down, Down,

ELEGANT,
Stylish, Durable,

FRESH,
Fanciful And staid,

GOOD IN
Design. Also,

HANDSOME
To look at:

IN GOOD
Colors and Finish,

JUST the things
Of all

KINDS and
Qualities to

LOOK at and
Admire,

MAY be found
At all times, and

NOW, Particularly,
Just

OVER the
South Side,

PALMER,
But known all

QUEER Place,
The best

ROUND as
At which to

SHOP of all
Dollar or two

TURN a
Circumstances,

UNDER all
Indeed.

VERY profitably
Make it

WE shall try to
Place for

XACTLY the
affirm by their patronage that I sell Hard-

YOU to examine
ware Goods, in all their variety, as low, or

& FIND THEM AS CHEAP AS ANY.

lower than any other concern in the country.

Purchasing direct of Manufacturers and

Importers, we design to be up to the wants

of customers, in prices and assortment of

Goods.

M. W. FRENCH & CO.,

McGilvray's Block, deal in

Dry Goods and Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GAITERS & SLIPPERS,

PAPER HANGINGS & CARPETS,

RECOVERY AND GLASS WARE.

FAMILY GROCERIES, FLOUR, FISH,

SALT, GRASS SEEDS, &c. &c.

GREAT EXHIBITION!

AND FOR SALE

A Splendid Assortment of

STAPLE

—AND—

FANCY DRY GOODS,

—AT—

C. S. WILCOX'S

EMPORIUM,

Just received from the New York and Boston

markets, consisting of all the latest

Styles and Novelties of the

Season, in

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

EMBROIDERIES,

TRIMMINGS,

DOMESTIC GOODS,

&c., &c., &c.,

To which the attention of purchasers is respectfully

solicited, pledging myself to sell them at

CHEAP as can be found in any other Store in the

State of Massachusetts.

C. S. WILCOX.

Ware, Sept. 25, 1883.

STOVES! STOVES!

May be found at the old stand of Allen & Wor-

tin, JAPANED & WOODEN WARE,

Good Air Tight Cook Stoves,

Furnished complete for \$16, \$17, and \$19,

The NEW ENGLAND STOVE, never before sold

in the State, the AMAZON, PATRIOT,

CONQUEST, Parlor and Parlor Cook

Stoves, Farmers' Boilers,

&c., &c., &c.,

Stores wanted by any one, not found in the Shop,

will be procured and delivered as low as can be

bought in the State.

Stoves delivered at any depot within fifty

miles free of expense.

RUSSIA PIPE, 17 cts. 1/2; common do. 10 cts.

All kinds of Jobbing Done at Short Notice.

Rags, Old Copper, Brass, Iron, Pewter and

Lead taken in exchange.

CALL AND SEE.

Palmer, April 7, 1883. E. NICHOLS.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—TENTH

DISTRICT.—The Republican voters of the

Tenth Congressional District are requested to

elect delegates to a convention to be held at the

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE!

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

IRON AND STEEL,

Paints, Oils & Glass,

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Nails, Cordage,

COPPER AND IRON PUMPS.

It is now a conceded fact that the sub-

scriber has got the inside track for the

above mentioned goods for Eastern Hamp-

den. It has been a scrub race during the

last ten years, for the supremacy. Some-

times we have been knocked so far from the

track that we could hardly see through, but

have again rallied and came up to time.

GOOD ADVICE IN POETRY.—Alice Cary has written four as beautiful lines as can be found in the English language:

Among the pitfalls in my way
The best of us walk blindly;
So, man, be wary, watch and pray,
And judge your brother kindly.

Too Much Study.—The school committee have forbidden the assignment of lessons for study out of school in the Boston school for girls. The city physician has become convinced of the alarming evils resulting from such studies.

Hoops on her head.—Queen Victoria wears hoops on her head, her crown being composed of hoops of silver, covered with precious stones. This head dress is valued at half a million pounds, and weighs nineteen ounces.

A Busy Minister.—Besides his labors in the pulpit, Dr. Berrian, Rector of Trinity Church, New York, has married 1065 couple, baptized 2300 persons and attended the funerals of 2500 during his ministry.

A Fatherly Governor.—The sixteen child of Gov. Hicks of Maryland was born at Annapolis on Thursday last.

"If brevity is the soul of wit," what is the upper leather?

In practicing benevolence we should give as did the widow, with all mite.

In the New Bedford printing offices they call the female compositors calico printers.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

P. P. KELLOGG,

PALMER DEPOT,

Has now in store and ready for sale

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF

DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS,

Far surpassing in richness and extent any display

ever before made on our counters.

We particularly call the attention of the Ladies

to our unsurpassed exhibition of

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

LADIES' POPLINS,

ALL WOOL DRESSING,

COTTON AND WOOL DO.,

VALENCIAS,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND

AMERICAN PRINTS,

ALSO,

50 Plain and Striped Talmas,

100 SKIRTS, of an entirely new pattern,

LADIES' CLOTHS,

COLLARS, AND SETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Housekeeping Goods,

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, all Widths,

Brown and White Linen Table Cloths,

Diapers, Crashes, &c.

We have no desire to overrate our Stock,

but do believe that in the different depart-

ments of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

WOODEN & STONE WARE,

Paper Hangings, Painted Shades, Carpets,

FLOUR, FISH, TEAS, &c.,

It has never been surpassed by any country store

We respectfully ask a discriminating public to

examine and pass judgment upon it, and what-

ever its verdict will be content.

Palmer, March 24, 1890.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

NOW in Store

The Largest, Best and Cheapest

assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever offered in Palmer.

IT All Warranted. Please Call and Examine

J. BOWLES, No. 1, Nassau Block.

Palmer, March 31, 1890.

DAVID F. MCGILVERAY & Co.,

(Successors to Brodhead & Co.)

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

No. 63 and 65 Tremont Street Boston.

All kinds of Merchandise solicited for Sale

as above.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

A SESSION of the Teachers' Institute will

be held at Drimfield, commencing on Monday,

April 23, at 10 o'clock a.m. Members of the In-

stitute will be entertained without charge, and the

teachers of the vicinity are invited to be present

and to remain during the week.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Board of Education.

Teachers intending to attend this Institute are

desired to send their names previously to Geo. C.

Homer Esq., Brimfield.

New London, William & Palmer Railroad.

Summer Arrangement! Commencing Thursday,

July 4, 1890. Trains leave Palmer for William-

stown and N. London, at 7.50 a.m., and 1.30

p.m., or on arrival of trains from Springfield

and Albany. Trains leave New London, at 7.00 a.m.,

and 1.30 p.m. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

New London, July 4, 1890.

NEW FIRM!

CROSS & CO.

SPRING OPENING OF

NEW GOODS!

At the Stand formerly occupied by

W. W. CROSS, PALMER.

We are happy to announce that we have opened

the

Largest, Richest and Most Desirable

STOCK OF

Spring Dress Goods,

To be found in this vicinity.

A LARGE LINE OF

BEAUTIFUL PRINTS,

French, English, and American.

GRAND OPENING

SPRING MILLINERY.

The LADIES are respectfully invited to the open-

ing of Spring Millinery at the

NEW MILLINERY ROOMS

OF

CROSS & COMPANY,

On WEDNESDAY, April 11.

We have received a large stock of Millinery

and Fancy Goods. A large and extensive assort-

ment of

Ribbons, Ruchos,

Flowers and Straw Goods,

of all styles, and at prices that defy competition.

We shall be pleased to show all who may favor

us with a call. Our Bonnet Rooms should be

visited by every one who wishes to procure a

PRETTY SPRING BONNET.

BONNETS BLEACHED AND PRESSED,

In the best possible manner,

FOR 17 CENTS.

SHAWLS,

NEW STYLES CAPES & MANTILLAS,

LADIES' CLOTHS,

HOUSEKEEPING

AND

DOMESTIC GOODS,

A large and superb Stock just opened. Those

who wish for bargains should call early and pur-

chase

THE CHEAPEST LOT OF

TOWELS, TOWELINGS,

TABLE CLOTHS,

BROWN AND BLEACHED DAMASK,

By the Yard,

Doylies, Napkins, Bedspreads,

Bleached and Brown Sheetings,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

EVER OFFERED IN THIS TOWN.

8000 ROLLS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising some of the choicest selections to be

found in this country, just received. Also

BORDERS TO MATCH.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Particular attention given to this line

of business.

CARPETINGS,

We have just completed a new room for the pur-

pose of exhibiting

THE MOST DESIRABLE

LOT OF CARPETINGS

Ever offered in this section of the State.

We have just receive a

NEW LOT

Of the

LATEST STYLES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS WARE,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

CAPS, &c.,

Making in all a very Complete Stock, we would

invite attention to the same, while we will endeavor

at all times to show you goods particularly

adapted to the season.

Goods Cheaply Shown at all Times.

We warrant all our goods to be just what

we represent, and will be sold

VERY LOW,

AT ONE PRICE.

Palmer, March 24, 1890.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CANTILLON, Draper & Tailor.
For. Having received my Winter stock of goods, which comprise all of the latest styles which can be found in any city.

W. S. B. HOPKINS, Attorney and Counsellor.
at Law, and Life Insurance Agent. Office in the Bank Building, Ware, Mass.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist.
Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

SAMUEL BLAIR, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.
A large assortment of Gold and Silver Goods kept constantly on hand. Repairing done at short notice. Palmer, Jan. 2, 1890.

M. W. FRENCH & Co., Dealers in Staple Dry Goods, Family Groceries, Flour and Fish, Crockery and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.
M. W. FRENCH. JOHN GASHWELL.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner.
and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order. Palmer, April 20, 1890.—17.

E. JONES & Co., Manufacturers of Gilt and Rosewood Picture Frames.
Also, Frames for Hair Wreaths, which will be delivered at any place ordered. French Looking Glasses, Picture Glasses, and Prints for Grecian Painting kept constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Palmer, Jan. 2, 1890.

F. W. WITTE, dealer in Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Furniture, Paints, Oils, and Window Glass.
All kinds of work done to order. Main street, Ware, Mass.

THE ONLY PREPARATION
Having proved so strong and direct as to expel the doubts of all.

FOR Statesmen, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it their unfaltering sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and hair, but all who have used it unite in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling at any age, as well as restore. Read the following:

OAK GROVE, S. C., June 24, 1890.
Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir,—Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and given your Hair Restorative a perfect trial.

During the year 1894, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow, causing a great deal of scalp and hair to be knocked out, and the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the present time, I have been unable to grow any hair, and I could think of, being a professional man myself, and, as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

There had no other remedy, and I was obliged to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe, produced a very happy result. Two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever had.

Dear Sir: Rest assured, dear Sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all who are afflicted with the same. I shall use it to the best of my power, and I shall say, is not a little. You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, very respectfully,
M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1893.
I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstance, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place (a lawyer) has been afflicted with the disease of the hair, and he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much, and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement. I give it you for the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and adjoining counties if you have proper the agents.

Your's, &c., THOMPSON SURGON.

Dr. Wood: Dear Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original state. About the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very valuable invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds 1/4 pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for \$2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway New York, and 115 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

Nov. 20

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
We wish to call your attention to the following GOODS which we are prepared to sell on the most favorable terms:

Lastings, Serge de Berri's and Italian Cloth. Black and Colored Doebles. Black, Brown and Drab Castles, for Congress tops. Brown, Black and Drab Feltings, for Show Shoes. Rubber Gussies, of beautiful quality for Congress Shoes.

Boots and Congress Webs, from 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch, new styles.

Galloons, Blacks and Colors, 1/2, 3/4, and 1 inch widths.

Shoe Ducks; Congress and Linen Canvas. Shoe Ribbons, Rosettes and Sandal Voles. Eyelets, Cords, Shoe Laces and Strings, all sizes and lots. Shoe Buttons, of all descriptions.

LINEN MACHINE THREADS of the various XXX Golden Flag Stamp, every description required in the manufacture of Boots, Brogue Shoes and Congress work, from No. 18 to 100, from 2 to 10 cords, in Black, Drab, Grey, Orange, Yellow and W. Brown, in hanks, balls and spools, for sewing, closing, stitching and binding straps and counters, top stitching and under threads; also, Shoe Threads; Machine Sewing Cottons and Lites; Seal Island Haul cotton, black, colored, unbleached and white; Spool thread, and sewing cotton all descriptions. Manufacturers of CLOTHING will find in our stock everything in linen and cotton threads required in their work, and of the quality much superior to any other in use. JOSEPH DIX & Co., 55 MILK street, Boston.

ELIAS C. CHAPIN.

Dorchester Insurance Companies!

DORCHESTER FIRE INS. Co. Cash Capital paid in and securely invested. Insures Mechanics' Risks, Buildings, Merchandise and Personal property generally.

Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Insures Dwellings, Churches, Stores, and other first class buildings. Also, Household Furniture and Farm property. No Mills, Carpenters' Shops, Public Stables or other hazardous property will be insured in the Mutual Company at any rate.

Wm. F. Temple, Sec'y. ASAPH CHURCHILL, Pres. CHARLES A. Wood, General Agent.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
BOSTON.—A. A. Lawrence, Alfred D. Farrar & Hyde, Peter Chase & Co., Martin L. Bradford & Co., Bowker & Phelps, Wm. Schier, Esq., Charles L. Glibson, Esq., Dorchester.—Alpheus Hardy, Esq., Daniel Dewey, Walter Baker & Co., Henry J. Gardner.

Losses honorably adjusted and promptly paid at the Boston office, No. 1, Phoenix Building, (rear of No. 27 State street.)

Mutual Co. Amount at risk Sept. 1, 1890—\$303,000.00. Person property, \$3,002,541—\$4,137,154.

Cash on hand, all losses and expenses paid, \$38,088.20. Deposit notes, 101,409.63.

Stock on hand, 100 policies—amt. at risk, \$2,409,255.00. Capital, 21,254.91—\$71,254.91.

Cash surplus, 21,254.91—\$71,254.91. Oct. 15—17.

G. LANE, Agt.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated A. D. 1810. Charter Perpetual.

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000
Capital Paid in 500,000
Surplus 300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1890.
Cash on hand and in Bank \$43,455.22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit \$4,827.09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value) 15,000.00
Bills Receivable, amply secured 73,147.55
2,403 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford 230,413.00
2,200 " " New York 197,750.00
100 shares Bank of the State of Missouri 74,620.00
State and City Bonds 6 per cents. 74,240.00
Rail Road Stocks 10,250.00
United States Treasury Notes 14,053.00

\$303,769.96

DIRECTORS.
H. Huntington, Charles Boswell, Job Allen, Albert May, John P. Brace, James Goodwin, Calvin Day, Chas. J. Russ, Timothy C. Allen, Sec'y. H. Huntington, Pres. C. C. Lyman, Asst. Sec'y. W. N. Bowers, Act'g.

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly 100 years, continues to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Application for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, the duly authorized Agent for Monson and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately upon satisfactory proofs, in funds current in the cities of New York or Boston, as the assured may prefer. J. R. FLYNN, Agent for Monson and vicinity.

Monson, May 7, 1890—17.

BLOOD FOOD.

HEALTHY human blood upon being analyzed always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the same results. A person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the red globules of blood. Supply these deficiencies and you are cured. The BLOOD FOOD is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are FIVE PREPARATIONS adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Consumption, No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Complaints arising from Over-use, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. For Liver Complaints, No. 2, for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption it is TAKEN BY DROPS and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 3 is for Female Irregularities, Erysipelas, Weakness, &c. See special directions for this. For Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofula, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. The BLOOD FOOD \$1 per bottle.

Sold by Church and Dupont, Druggists, No. 409 Broadway, N. Y., and by all respectable druggists throughout the country.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., wholesale agt., Boston.

MOTHERS.

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of this medicine, and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you of what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of deadening its sensibilities. For this reason, it commands itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children teething, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head, and Croup, also, for softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain, it has no equal. Being an antispasmodic it is used with unfailing success in all cases of Convulsion or other fits. As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for infantile Complaints are composed, take none but Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, this you can rely upon. It is mild and harmless, and can be given to the most delicate infant. Full directions accompany each bottle. Price 25 cents. Prepared only by CHURCH &

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1880.

Pistols or Bowie Knives.

Just eight hundred years ago this 1880, if history is correct, the age of chivalry dawned. At first the knights fought with lances on horseback; subsequently "gentlemen" fought with small-swords, and after the invention of gun-powder pistols came into use upon the "field of honor." In all cases, however, the challenged party has been allowed the choice of weapons. The custom of fighting with swords gave rise to fencing schools in Europe, and two hundred years ago it was not uncommon to witness in England a raised platform in the highway, on which a vaunting fencer strode back and forth, challenging to combat the passers by. Chivalry has sadly deteriorated since its primitive age. Then its object was to protect the weak against the strong, to defend the oppressed from the injustice of the oppressor, to make the profession honorable by noble acts. Now it is confined to a false notion of righting imaginary personal wrongs between professed gentlemen.

A new kink has just been developed in modern chivalry—a kink which is likely to damage the code very seriously. A question has arisen whether "gentlemen of honor" shall fight with swords or pistols. Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, a member of the U. S. House of Representatives, and Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, a member of the same branch, got into a difficulty last week, which resulted in a challenge from Mr. Pryor. Potter accepted the challenge, naming bowie knives as weapons. This took Pryor by surprise, and his friends refused to agree to the use of such weapons, declaring them to be barbarous, and unbecoming "gentlemen." Potter is a large, brave, self-collected man, while Pryor is small in stature, and of a hasty, nervous disposition. He evidently thought he should stand a small chance with such a man as Potter in a fight with bowie knives. But Potter will not concede, so the matter rests for the present.

Pryor, however, now publishes a couple of letters (which he didn't send to Potter) in which he accepts the bowie knife and offers to encounter him in a street fight. His friends, he says, would not permit him to fight in that way, and so he skulks behind them to shield his cowardice. The newspapers have taken up the subject in a free discussion as to the propriety of Potter's proposal. "Bowie knives or pistols?" is the question next to the presidential controversy in importance. The discussion may result in a revision of the "code," or in bringing the system of chivalry into universal contempt. It is pretty sure to go out of fashion if Southerners are obliged to fight with knives if they fight at all. The knife fights with courage; it affords a chance to give a cut for the one received. It opens wounds on both sides, which are not agreeable to Southerners who have been trained to pistols and coffee. Hereafter little fire eaters will be very careful how they send challenges to stalwart representatives of the Free States. The glistening "bowie" will stare them in the face whenever their ideas of chivalry prompt them to talk of reparation to wounded honor. They will wisely conclude that honor stands little chance in front of that dangerous weapon.

A NASTY HABIT.—We lately recorded the death of a woman in New York from eating snuff, since which we have seen it stated in several papers that the practice is quite common in New York and in the Western and Southern States. An exchange says: "In one of the public schools of a city on the Ohio river, the young girls were reprimanded, and in some instances punished, for indulging in school hours. They 'dipped' a small tooth brush into the box of snuff and rubbed it upon the back teeth and gums, keeping the mouth almost constantly filled. They called it 'dipping' or 'rubbing' snuff. Women, who, in other respects, were patterns of neatness and propriety, kept the box and brush constantly about them. The inviolable excuse made by the young girls in the school spoken of, was, 'My mother dips snuff, and why should not I?'"

We have also an account of a young lady of "sweet sixteen" who used snuff in this way till it became necessary for her to roll it under her tongue as a "sweet morsel" all the day long. Just think of a young man prospecting for a wife among the young snuff dippers. Think of the savor which would be given to fried meat by a gentle sprinkling of snuff—the seasoning in pies and cake that would fall from the fingers as the precious pinch went into the mouth;—yes, think of kissing a pretty-looking sweetheart or bride whose mouth was filled with dirty, nasty, stinking, snuff! The thought is terrible, yet the practice, which is more disgusting is increasing. Of the two it is worse than tobacco-chewing, and both better become hogs than men and women.

A SISTER'S BRAVERY RECOGNIZED.—The gallant young men of Concord and vicinity have presented the sister of Frank B. Sanborn a colt's revolver in respect to her bravery in defending her brother when the United States officers came to take him. The pistol bears the inscription "Sic itur ad astra," which is a quotation from Virgil, and when translated reads—"Thus men ascend to the skies," or in other words it means "Such is the way to immortality."

STRIKE ENDED.—The shoemakers at Lynn have brought their strike to an end. They have resolved to do the best they can towards getting the prices agreed upon, and to help those who cannot get work. Like all other strikes this has resulted in favor of the employer.

A CORRUPT ADMINISTRATION.—The investigating committee, at Washington, is ferreting out democratic rascalities in a most successful manner. The facts show that the Buchanan administration is the most corrupt government in existence.

SICK AGAIN.—Judge Taney is sick again. He is now 84, and like the English lawyer who couldn't get his sight restored in 95, by the doctors, he must leave his cure to time.

Democratic National Convention.

The long-talked-of National Convention of the Democratic party meets at Charleston, S. C., on Monday next. For a week past delegates have been on the way thither, some by rail and others by steamer, in some cases a party hiring a steamboat to take them out and back and furnish them lodgings and board while there. Before next Saturday the candidate will be selected and the delegates will be on the way home. There is much speculation as to who the candidate will be, but there is a general tendency towards Douglas in all quarters of the democratic organization. He can carry more states for his party than any other man. The South will go for him if nominated, because it considers him better than a Black Republican. The South will have its own candidates at the Convention, and it is barely possible, but not probable, that one of them may be adopted as a compromise candidate. The tone of the southern press has softened greatly towards Douglas, indicating, its adherence to him if the Convention takes him up. His views as to territorial and State rights differ from those of the fire-eaters, yet he is not arrayed against them like Seward or Banks; so if Douglas should become the nominee it will be because the South believe that no other man can succeed against the Republican party. The Little Giant has played his card well. He has been denounced and almost ridden out of his own party, yet he comes riding upon the wave of popular favor when the delegates of the nation meet in Convention to select a leader for the Presidential Campaign. The Republicans would have a hard fight to beat him, yet we think there is vital energy enough in the young party to do it handsomely.

A HUMAN MONSTER DESOLATING THE COUNTRY.—A guerrilla chief in the interior of Mexico is desolating many of the unprotected towns, violating the women and slaughtering in cold blood the inhabitants. A letter from the city of Mexico says:—

This ruffian, named Rojas, entered the town of Teul on the 26th ult., and at once set to work seizing the population and burning and destroying the place. On the 27th he set to work shooting his male prisoners, and kept at this business for three days, until he had pitched upon a pile of a hundred and sixty dead bodies. During this time he and his men violated all the youngest and best looking of the female population, sacked all the houses of their valuables, destroying them afterwards, and stripped the prisoners of all such articles of clothing as suited their fancy. The parish church of the place was first sacked and then burned, the priest taking the scent in time and making his escape.

A GREAT INSTITUTION.—The *habeas corpus* must be possessed of strange virtues, for it not only frees men who have been kidnapped, but women who have been married. A Kentucky lady, or rather a girl, who had been married to her disconsolate friends, though much in need of consolation herself. Sam Weller said that next to perpetual motion the *habeas corpus* is the greatest of institutions, and so it proved in this case.

LOVED AND LOST, YET LOVED AGAIN.—Mr. Harrison and Miss Smith were married at Buffalo about two years ago. For some reason or other, not patent on the record, friends differed with the match, and the wife was induced to desert her husband only eight weeks after marriage. He indignantly procured a divorce. Then she, within a few weeks, had quite lost him, wanted him back again. A correspondence was opened between them, the old love was blown into brightness, and the other day they were for the second time married.

THE COTTON CROP.—There has been a very favorable planting season for cotton, and attention will soon be turned to the next crop. The condition of which must materially affect prices in a few weeks. The receipts at the shipping ports, last week, were 93,000 bales, against 69,000 in the corresponding week last year, and the aggregate up to the last mail dates is now 3,996,000 bales, and by telegraph 4,157,000 bales.

BURNING NEGROES.—The Vicksburg Sun of Saturday, March 31st, says that a negro man belonging to Mr. Woodfolk, on Deer Creek, was recently burned at the stake for the murder of a negro woman. All the negroes on that and the adjoining plantations witnessed the burning. "His fate was decreed by a council of highly respectable gentlemen." The spirit of the doomed man was unsubdued. He died cursing his judges.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Monday night, while the express train from Boston to New York was between New Haven and Bridgeport, the baggage car was entered during the temporary absence of the expressman, and a safe containing \$16,000 thrown out by the side of the track. The safe has not been found. The feat was undoubtedly the work of professional thieves.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—On Saturday and Monday, two fellows, calling themselves Charles White of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Wm. Smith of New Haven, passed a number of counterfeit bills on the Franklin County Bank, upon the store keepers of Springfield and Amherst. They were arrested at North Amherst and are now in jail awaiting their just deserts in State Prison.

COLDEN'S STAND IT.—A shoemaker in Cleveland recently absconded because his wife had borne him twins. He said his wife had "played him that caper before, and he wouldn't live with a woman that served him so." Poor fellow!

INDISCRIMINATE PARDON.—Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, has, with the consent of the State Senate, pardoned 24 convicts, sentenced to undergo a variety of punishments, for crimes of all grades, including murderers, incendiaries, &c.

ATTACKED BY A COW.—Reuben Crapo, a boy nine years of age, was attacked by a cow in New Bedford, and tossed about on the animal's horns until one of his legs was broken in two places and he was otherwise bruised and mangled.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—The body of an Irishman in Williamstown named Cannon, who disappeared about six weeks ago, was found in the river near the upper bridge, in that village last week Tuesday. His hands were tied, and foul play is suspected.

Political Items.

A convention of the Republicans of the tenth congressional district was held at Northampton on Tuesday, at which Hon. George Ashmun of Springfield, and Erastus Hopkins of Northampton, were chosen delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. John Wells of Chicopee and Horatio G. Knight of Easthampton, were chosen substitutes. No district in the State will be more ably represented than the tenth. Mr. Ashmun is a host in himself. His large experience in political and public life eminently fits him for a leading man in the convention. At any rate, the people of the district and State will be willing to rest the responsibility in such hands as his.

The Baltimore Patriot says that the recent elections have impressed upon the democracy at Washington the fact that their presidential nomination is a question of political life and death, and that accordingly Douglas and Orr is the ticket now in the ascendency.

Grant-Thorburn is suggested as the presidential candidate of the third party, but he is not eligible, as he was born in England. Besides he is 90 years old, and so is too young and frisky for the steady old gentlemen who are saving the Union, and serving themselves. They don't wish to be troubled with boys. The Savannah Republican, which is not a rabid pro-slavery journal, declares it is a great mistake to suppose that the Southern States will submit to issues got up by politicians, and vote for Douglas under the fear of Seward. It says that southern people "have no choice between Douglas and Seward, and the abolition war head and bloody bones will scare nobody at this day," so that if Douglas is nominated at Charleston, the majority at the South will go for that candidate.

Mr. Orr of South Carolina, has the best chance of getting the democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency, should Mr. Douglas head the democratic ticket. Winslow of North Carolina is also talked of for Vice President. It is reported that Senator Clingman of North Carolina expresses the opinion that Mr. Douglas will win the Charleston nomination.

Mr. Buchanan is said to have consented, reluctantly, to be a candidate at Charleston; in order to save the democracy from defeat. How kind!

IS THIS A FREE COUNTRY?—In Hartford county, Maryland, the grand jury has found indictments against several persons for receiving incendiary documents, or rather for reading newspapers and books that came from the North. T. B. Hall was found guilty of the crime of receiving the New York Tribune and indicted, the modern inquisitors having decided that the Tribune, Sunday School Advocate, and Helper's Book were incendiary under Maryland laws. The punishment is no less than ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary for a copy of the "Impending Crisis" and loaning it to a neighbor; Daniel Tucker for circulating the Sunday School Advocate in his class containing an article copied from John Wesley's anti-slavery writings, and a free colored man for taking the Tribune.

Think of that! A Christian cannot read the Sunday School Advocate nor John Wesley's writings without being exposed to ten years imprisonment! We ask seriously if this is a free country?

A RUM WAR.—The people of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, Minn., have been under a great state of excitement for a week, in relation to the liquor traffic amongst them. The immediate cause of the trouble was the death of a young man by the delirium tremens. A clergyman of the place preached a sermon in which he advised the citizens to take the law into their own hands, and exterminate the traffic. Two days afterwards his church was burned down by an incendiary fire. A committee of citizens then gave notice to the delinquent that they must close their business, and the dealers were prepared to make forcible resistance if they were molested.

JEALOUSY OF HIS WIFE'S COUSINS.—Patrick Kildan, waiter, out of business, and his wife, occupied an elevated apartment in a New York tenement house, and during the frequent absence of her husband received the visits of two young men, whom she called her cousins. Kildan could not find out the relationship, because troubled in mind, applied at an apothecary's for some arsenic, but was hoaxed by the man of pills and potions, who put up for him a paper of washing soda, which, when taken, created some confusion in his stomach, but did not kill him.

"LOCK YOUR DOORS."—This is the advice of the Charleston Mercury to the people of that city, who are to entertain the democratic delegates next week. It says they (the delegates) will deserve more watching than hospitality, which isn't very complimentary to the honesty of the terrified. The Mercury probably judges the delegates by the office holders who have been pillaging from the public crib for years. The advice is not inappropriate.

JUSTICE ADMINISTERED TO A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.—In Groton, Tompkins county, N. Y., a few days ago, a merchant was knocked down, jumped upon, and left for dead, by a machinist, who had discovered a criminal intimacy between the merchant and his wife. The merchant and the unfortunate woman were members of the Methodist church, and for a year had been thrown much together at prayer meetings.

FOREIGN.—While hunting, lately, an attempt was made by an adjutant, to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, which was happily frustrated. Besides \$160,000 of "Peter Pence" recently contributed by the faithful, the Pope has 12,000,000 of scudi, the pious offerings of good Catholics, packed in boxes in the Vatican; so that in case he should consider an other helga necessary, the money for his traveling expenses is abundantly provided.

HOW GREASY.—The oil excitement in Pennsylvania still continues, and new wells are started almost every day. At Ripleville, one of the wells throws the oil and water from four to twenty feet above the surface. A Pittsburg company has just opened a well at Franklin, which yields forty-two barrels of superior oil daily. What a play-day is in prospect for the whales.

CONNECTICUT FINANCES.—The expenses of Connecticut for the fiscal year ending March 31, were \$22,270 against \$242,404 the previous year, and the State debt has been reduced from \$50,000 to \$4,142.

OBITUARIES.—We have on hand several obituary notices, which we are obliged to lay one aside for the reason that we do not publish such notices unless paid for.

Small Paragraphs.

The Mormons not only practice polygamy, but sell their wives when an opportunity offers. One man sold one of his women for a load of pumpkins, to be paid at the next harvest, but before the crop was gathered he got sick of his bargain and took the woman back, preferring to keep his pumpkins.

The profits of the India rubber business stretch out enormously, the stock of the Ford company at New York, whose par value is \$100 is now worth \$300. A pair of shoes which cost only nineteen cents sell for \$1.00.

Burnham, the liquor agent, has gone into insolvency. His largest debts were contracted for liquor, and notwithstanding "extension" he has made a failure of it.

A girl who was recently arrested at South Troy, Vt., for stealing her employer's unmentionables, took "leg bail" whilst the court were taking dinner, much to the discomfort of the court, and the enjoyment of the "b'boys."

A fire broke out in the woods near Ottawa Centre, Michigan, a few days since, and the wind blowing a gale, the fire spread with such rapidity that the whole town was endangered, and the inhabitants saved it from destruction only by the greatest exertions.

A child recently born in Vermont, is the son of seven fathers and six mothers, all living, to wit:—one father, two grandfathers and four great grandfathers; one mother, two grandmothers and three great grandmothers. What a progeny the great grandfathers must have.

The people of Connecticut were recently startled by a thunder storm while the snow was falling. The most reasonable explanation given is that the thundering was occasioned by the late election. At least the Republicans claim a "thundering victory."

The delegates to the Charleston Convention are carrying their own liquors, which seems to be unnecessary, as it is authoritative-ly announced that the bars in that city will be kept open day and evening, Sundays and all.

There is a negro pilot on Alabama waters whose skin is changing from a jet black to the fairest white.

We should not brood over troubles.—Shakespeare says—
"To mourn a mischief that is past and gone
Is the next way to draw new mischief on."

The recent cold snap was occasioned by a snow storm up North. The arctic gods won't get in genial humor for a month yet.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, said in the Senate, the other day, that he would go for the education of slaves if the North would only stop "agit'ion." We think if the slaveholders should educate their chattels there would be greater agitation at the South than the Senator ever before witnessed.

The Springfield Republican will issue an evening edition of its daily during next week, to give its readers the news from Charleston.

Newstead Abby, Byron's English home, is to be sold at public auction on the 13th of June next.

King Victor Emanuel has just entered his 41st year, having been born on the 14th of March, 1820.

The young Queen of Portugal lately asked her husband at dinner what wine he preferred, "Port-you-gal" was the reply.

They are having busy times at Gloucester, as from fifty to sixty sail of vessels are fitting away for Cape North—a new enterprise.

THE "SONS OF HAM" IN VIRGINIA.—A letter from Richmond, Va., dated the 10th inst., says that considerable excitement has prevailed among the colored population, caused by the arrest of some dozen or more, for holding secret meetings, with the avowed purpose of deserting the battle means to get free. The party arrested call themselves "Sons of Ham"; nevertheless the Richmond police were too smart for them, and not one saved his bacon.

THE NORWALK DRAW.—It seems that the Norwalk draw-bridge cases are not all disposed of yet. The Superior Court in Hartford, Judge Storrs presiding, is trying a suit against the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, claiming \$25,000 damages for the death of Jacob G. Vandewater of New Jersey, by the disaster. The case is defaulted, and the hearing is before the Judge as to the amount of damages.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Henry K. Oliver of Lawrence, Hon. Chas. A. Phelps of Boston, Hon. Chas. W. Upham of Salem, Geo. B. Emerson, (present treasurer), and Hon. Joseph White (one of the Bank commissioners) are candidates for secretary, in place of Gov. Boutwell, who has resigned.

WHERE THEY REST.—The remains of Stevens and Hazlett (whose real name was Harrison) lie at Eaglewood, side by side, between the graves of James G. Birney, Abolition candidate for President of the United States, and Arnold Buffum, President of the first American Anti-Slavery Society.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The express train from St. Louis for Chicago Thursday night, broke through a trestle-work bridge, near Springfield, Ill., instantly killing two men who were riding in front of the baggage car. The engineer and firemen were badly hurt.

A NEW DISEASE.—A new cow disease has broken out at Pawtucket, the symptoms of which are, difficulty in breathing, swelling of the body, and apparent derangement of the organs of the throat, giving the animal the appearance of being choked as with an apple or turnip or any object which a cow would be expected to swallow.

SUPPER DEATHS.—Mr. Isaac Foster of West Medway, while in the town meeting at that place Tuesday, fell down and expired almost instantly. Mr. Warren Foster of Hopkinton, son of the deceased, when informed of his father's death, fell back and expired on the spot. Mr. Isaac Foster was 69 years of age, and his son 25 years.

REWARD FOR A DESERTER.—One thousand dollars reward is offered for the detection of a man who recently deserted his wife in Memphis Tenn., taking with him a little daughter, six negroes and a parano one—Mrs. Calhoun, alias Marion C. Hatch.

A CARPENTER COVETED.—At Woburn on Thursday evening, a carpenter who had succeeded in ruining a young woman, was attacked and severely cowed by the indignant mother of the girl.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

JURYMEN.—Talma Brown and Wm. A. Hastings have been drawn for jury men to the April term of the Supreme Judicial Court.

MOVED IN.—Mr. Hancock, from the Bloody Brook House in South Deerfield, has taken possession of the Palmer House, which under Mr. Webster has grown into public favor.

MOSES.—Col. John W. Foster, who went from Monson to Chicago a year ago last autumn, is about to remove his family to Chicago, and offers his place in Monson for sale.

REV. N. R. WHITNEY (Universalist) will preach at Antique Hall to-morrow. At the close of the A. M. service, a Sabbath School will be organized. The invitation to co-operate in this movement is universal.

CHANGING ROADS.—Wm. Fuller has removed his lively stable from Dewey's barn to the Nassawann barn, and Charles Goff, who has occupied the latter for a year, goes back to the place vacated by Mr. Fuller.

POLICE.—Jerome Burlingame was before Justice Collins last Wednesday on a charge of stealing a "galvanized watch, thirteen holes jewelled," valued at \$13, from Harrison Calkins of Wilbraham. The examination was postponed till next Monday.

APPOINTED TO TAKE THE CENSUS.—C. C. Shaw of this village, has been appointed by Watson Freeman, United States Marshal at Boston, to take the seventh United States census in the towns of Brimfield, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer and Wales. The appointment is a good one.

COULD NOT FIND HIM.—An officer in a neighboring town was lately sent to summon a Mrs. Thayer, alias Burnett, to attend court. He returned with the information that he had summoned Mrs. Thayer, "but Alias Burnett could not be found in his precinct."

COULD NOT CONVICT HIM.—The stage driver between Palmer and Enfield, Moses Gilbert, was recently arraigned before Justice Clark of the latter town, on a charge of transporting liquors contrary to law. He was discharged for want of evidence, the witnesses being very oblivious of the driver's business.

COLLECTION OF OLD COIN.—Wm. N. Flynt Esq., of Monson, has one of the best collections of American and foreign copper coin in the State. With one or two exceptions he has the coin of every date since the organization of our government, and a specimen of nearly every issue of the old colonial coin.

SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION.—The house of Capt. Timothy Perrell, near Thorndike, came near being destroyed by fire last Saturday. In the morning the soot in the chimney took fire, and in the afternoon the roof was discovered to be in flames, having been ignited by sparks from the chimney. The neighbors gathered and put out the fire before much damage had been done.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Last Monday the wife of Joshua Jackson of this village, took a boiler of hot water from the stove and set it beside a lounge while she went to hang out her clothes. She left her child, nine months old, in the care of a little girl who laid it upon the lounge, from which it rolled into the boiler of hot water, scalding it so severely from head to foot that its life for some days was despaired of.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY.—A NEW BOARDING HOUSE TO BE BUILT.—The Governor has issued his warrant for the payment of \$22,000 to the trustees of the Wesleyan Academy, agreeable to the Resolutions which was passed by the last legislature, the conditional \$30,000 having been subscribed by Isaac Rich of Boston and Lee Claflin of Hopkinton. A new boarding house will soon go up over the ruins of the burned building, and the school will go on in its course of usefulness and prosperity.

BRIMFIELD.—Last Tuesday a child of James T. Brown of Brimfield, eighteen months old, was severely burned by tipping a bowl of hot fat into its bosom. The mother had been frying cakes and had just turned the hot fat into a bowl upon the table.—C. M. Ward has opened a custom boot and shoe shop in the center of the town and will devote his attention to men's shoes, endeavoring by faithful attention to business to furnish his customers with a good understanding.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE DOINGS.—At a meeting of the school committee a few days since, it was voted that no term of the High School be kept till next fall. Why not omit it altogether during the year? The committee held a meeting on the 30th inst., for the examination of teachers for the summer schools, and they have decided to allow no teacher to keep school without a new certificate, so that those school ma'ams who have been playing keep school on the strength of an old credential, must prick anew. There have been so many changes in the board within a year that we append the names of the committee as it now stands, with the time they have to serve: Gamaliel Collins, 2 years; Ephraim B. Gates, 1 year; R. B. Caswell, 1 year; Wilson Brainard, 2 years; Elias Turner, 1 year; George W. Randall, 2 years.

THE WALES CONTROVERSY.—Mr. Editor: I noticed in the last Journal your statement that you had received a letter from Wales, in which it was stated "that there were not more than twelve persons who were in sympathy with the object of the resolutions which we published were adopted." I was present at that meeting, and counted at least fifty persons, the majority of whom sympathized with the "object of the meeting," which was, to afford a free expression of opinion with regard to the late mysterious fire in the Methodist church. The resolves you published embodied the opinions of a majority of that meeting. The letter stated "that those who voted for the resolutions sympathized with the liquor sellers in that place, or had been prosecuted for selling liquor." This is a mistake. Some of the best temperance men who have in town voted for the resolutions, men who have forever spurned the idea of rum traffic; men who have advocated the cause of temperance, not for a few weeks, but for long years; men who have no sympathy with the liquor trade. It is uncharitably asserted by many in this town that all those who do not belong to the

so called "Sons of Temperance," are "in sympathy with liquor sellers." This expression is not unfrequently made in their Division rooms in this town, though I presume it is not allowed in other divisions. The largest portion of those who voted for the resolutions referred to, are consistent members of the old Washingtonian Society. Most of them signed the pledge last winter, not because it would be any benefit to themselves, but for the sake of example. However consistent the Sons of Temperance may be in other places, they were very inconsistent in this town last fall, when, as a body, they elected and voted for an acknowledged "rammy" to represent them in the State Legislature, but fortunately lost the day. Father does not this look like "sympathy with the liquor seller?" Let the fair "Daughters" look after the "Sons," when they get so far "over the bay." As to these difficulties "partaking of a sectarian nature," this is an erroneous impression. The Sons and Daughters of Temperance are represented from different religious societies in town.

SUITS AT LAW.—In the late term of the Superior Court at Springfield the following cases which interest persons in this vicinity were disposed of:

William Holbrook of Palmer, vs. Lyman S. Hills of Palmer, an action against deputy sheriff for property attached, verdict of \$100 damages for plaintiff, Beach & Bond for defendant, Chamberlain and Allen for plaintiff; Gordon Bill of Springfield vs. Franklin Barker of Palmer, action on an account, verdict of \$32 damages for plaintiff, Beach & Bond for plaintiff, J. G. Allen for defendant; Gordon Bill of Springfield vs. Gilbert Barker of Palmer, action on a guarantee, verdict for defendant and exceptions taken, F. Chamberlain for defendant, Beach & Bond for plaintiff; Austin Bliss and another of Monson vs. L. Clark of Monson, action on a note question as to the validity of the sale of the Baptist meeting house in Monson, plaintiffs non-suited and exceptions taken.

A SLIP BETWEEN THE CUT AND THE LIP.—A Daughter of Erin loses a husband and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN MONEY.—A young couple who originated in the Emerald Isle, but who have worked in the mill in Ware, and done a good deal of sparking through the past winter, went to Springfield on Monday to get married. The priest was engaged at that time, or at least the "feller" of the girl pretended he was, and they determined to wait over till a more convenient season. The girl had \$100 in one of the savings banks, which she drew out and gave to her intended to keep till they should get the knot tied. He took the money and that is the last she has seen of him. The appointed hour for the nuptial ceremony came and went without her hearing from him, and she goes back to the mill convinced that men generally are gay deceivers and some of them villains into the bargain. She had earned the money by years of hard labor, and the loss together with the disappointment occasions the poor girl much sorrow.

SCHOOL DISTRICT MEETING.—The inhabitants of the 3d school district (Depot village) held a meeting on Thursday night, J. S. Loomis, one of the selectmen, calling it to order, and D. Granger serving as moderator. By some informality the district had lost its organization, and a reorganization was effected by the choice of Daniel Granger Prudential Committee and G. M. Stacy Clerk. It was then voted to build a new school house, and the following committee was appointed to examine localities and report at an adjourned meeting to be held next Monday evening:—A. V. Blanchard, S. D. Colton, James Gamwell, Wm. Holbrook, S. R. Lawrence.

ADDITION THOMSON has opened a new flour and grain store in Flynt & Packard's building at Monson, as will be seen by his advertisement.

STATE VALUATION FOR 1880.—The assessors have an important duty to perform—that of taking a valuation which will form the basis of the State and County taxes for the next ten years. There is frequently an obstacle in the way of obtaining a correct valuation from the unwillingness of people to state truly the quantity and value of their property. The act for obtaining the valuation the present year gives especial power to the assessors to "doom" all such as in their opinion fail to give a true value. It is sufficiently irksome for the assessors to go from house to house, find the owner, who may be "off in the lot," and ask from fifty to sixty questions required by the law without being obliged to resort to a "cross question" system to obtain the facts.—As there are several questions respecting the number of acres tilled, the number of upland mowed, and the tons of hay, the number of acres of meadow and the tons of hay, the number of acres orcharding, woodland, pasture, &c., it would be well if the owners of land would make an estimate of these facts and have them ready when called upon, thereby saving much time for themselves and the assessors. The number of acres in each town "from actual survey" is also required, as well as an attested copy of the last year's valuation, so that there can be no extraordinary cutting down without being detected by the legislative Committee.

A FRIGHTFUL SIGHT.—A laborer in St. Louis, while oiling some machinery in a factory, last week, got the sleeve of his shirt caught between two massive cog wheels, and almost instantly he was drawn up and his right arm torn from his body. The wheels had drawn the body so close that everything from the car to the hip bone was torn out. His clothes were entirely torn off. After the accident he walked up stairs, and his ghastly appearance caused many of the workmen to run away. Notwithstanding the terrible mutilation of his body, the unfortunate man lived for several hours after the accident.

AN UNGRATEFUL WRATCH.—The Springfield (Ohio) Journal states that a wretch living near that city, named Joseph Shubart, recently sent his mother to the city to be supported by the county, or perhaps in the streets, although well able to provide for her himself. The poor woman is eighty years old, and a few years ago gave all her property to her sons. She was properly taken care of.

NEW PAPER.—The Northampton Free Press, published by Henry M. Burt, is a new, neat, readable sheet, which will make its appearance twice a week in that pleasant town. Mr. Burt knows how to get up a good paper, as the Press shows.

SENSIBLE LANDLORD.—Mr. R. Lowell of Syracuse, N. Y., has adopted a novel method of renting houses. He has a number of houses, and to each tenant he offers the inducement of a daily newspaper, gratis.

BOYS, HELP YOUR MOTHER.

We have seen from two to six great hearty boys sitting by the kitchen stove, toasting their feet, cracking nuts or jokes, while their mother, a slender woman, has gone to the wood pile for wood, or the well for water, or for provision for dinner; this should not be so.

There is much work about the house that is much too hard for women. Heavy lifting and hard extra steps should be done by those more able. Boys, don't let your mother do it all. Dull housework is irksome enough at best. It is long work, too, it being impossible to tell when it is quite done, and then on the morrow the whole is to be gone over again. There is more of it than one would think. If some busy all-day housekeeper, with an inconvenient house, would count her steps for one day and let her have the result in mind. Let it be noted how many times she goes into the cellar, to the wood pile, to the pump, and especially from the stove to the pantry.

A LIFE SAVED BY A PARROT.—The Syracuse Journal of February 25th, says: On Thursday last, while Mrs. Zimmerman, who resides at No. 59 Mulberry street in this city, was cleaning the mantle-piece, her clothes took fire, which so frightened her that she could not give the alarm, and had it not been for a faithful parrot which was in the same room, who cried fire, fire, she would have been badly burned. As it is, she escaped without any serious injury to her person.

SHOT HIS MOTHER.—Mrs. St. O'Brien living near Mount Carmel, Ill.; was accidentally shot a few days since, by her own son, a boy about ten years of age. The little fellow picked up a gun standing in a corner of the room and leveling it at his mother, said, "Ma, may I shoot you and, before she could snatch the gun out of his hands, it went off, the ball taking effect in her side, and causing a wound of which she soon died.

THE LAST OF THE PIRATES.—It is said that one of Lafitte's men recently died in Florida. His name was Juan Reina, and he was eighty years old. Born in Minorca, he sailed for America; the vessel was taken by Lafitte, and he, with other passengers, was compelled to serve under the black flag. One day in Barataria Bay, he had permission to go to New Orleans, and once off, he never returned to the ship.

ABORIGINAL PRISON.—A Deaf and Dumb Indian boy named Stephen Stevens, called at a house in Smithfield, R. I., on Friday last, where, after drinking some fire-water, he knocked down and robbed the owner of the house. For this aboriginal attempt to procure money, Stevens was sent to the House of Correction for six months. He hails from Oldtown, Me.

Do not to-day what you will repent of to-morrow.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

P. P. KELLOGG,

PALMER DEPOT,

Has now in Store and ready for sale

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF

DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS,

Far surpassing in richness and extantary display ever before made on our counters.

W'particular call the attention of the Ladies to our unsurpassed exhibition of

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

LADIES' POPLINS,

ALL WOOL DELAINES,

COTTON AND WOOL do.,

VALENCIAS,

FRENCH, ENGLISH and

AMERICAN PRINTS,

&c., &c., &c.,

ALSO,

50 Plain and Striped Talmas,

100 SKIRTS, of an entirely new pattern,

LADIES' CLOTHS,

COLLARS, AND SETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Housekeeping Goods,

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, all Widths,

Brown and White Linen-Table Cloth,

Diapers, Crashes, &c.

We have no desire to overrate our Stock,

but do believe that in the different departments of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

WOODEN & STONE WARE,

Paper Hangings, Painted Shades, Carpets,

FLOUR, FISH, TEAS, &c.,

It has never been surpassed by any country store

We respectfully ask a discriminating public to

examine and pass judgment upon it, and whatever

its verdict will be content.

Palmer, March 24, 1869.

New London, William

Sumner, Commencing Thursday,

July 4, 1869. Trains leave Palmer for William-

stown, at 10 a.m., at 1:30 p.m., and at 4:30 p.m.,

on arrival of trains from Springfield and

Albany. Trains leave New London, at 7:00 a.m.,

at 1:30 p.m.,

New London, July 4, 1869.

NEW FIRM!

CROSS & CO.

SPRING OPENING OF

NEW GOODS!

At the Stand formerly occupied by

W. W. CROSS, PALMER.

We are happy to announce that we have opened

the

Largest, Richest and Most Desirable

STOCK OF

Spring Dress Goods,

To be found in this vicinity.

A LARGE LINE OF

BEAUTIFUL PRINTS,

French, English, and American.

SHAWLS,

NEW STYLES CAPES & MANTILLAS,

LADIES' CLOTHS,

HOUSEKEEPING

AND

DOMESTIC GOODS,

A large and superb Stock just opened. Those

who wish for bargains should call early and purchase

THE CHEAPEST LOT OF

TOWELS, TOWELINGS,

TABLE CLOTHS,

BROWN AND BLEACHED DAMASK,

By the Yard,

Doylies, Napkins, Bedspreads,

Bleached and Brown Sheetings,

&c., &c., &c.

EVER OFFERED IN THIS TOWN

8000 ROLLS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising some of the choicest selections to be

found in this county, just received. Also

BORDERS TO MATCH.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Particular attention given to this line

of business.

CARPETINGS,

We have just completed a new room for the pur-

pose of exhibiting

THE MOST DESIRABLE

LOT OF CARPETINGS

Ever offered in this section of the State.

We have just received a

NEW LOT

Of the

LATEST STYLES,

And invite our friends to make an inspection

of our Goods.

ALSO

CROCKERY,

GLASS WARE,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

CAPS, &c.,

Making in all a very Complete Stock, we would

invite attention to the same, while we will endeavor

at all times to show you goods particularly

adapted to the season.

Goods Cheerfully Shown at all Times.

We warrant all our goods to be just what

we represent, and will be sold

VERY LOW,

AT ONE PRICE.

Palmer, March 24, 1869.

AMHERST, BELCHER-

TOWN & PALMER R. R.

On and after April 1, 1869, trains will run as

follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer, at 8:00 a.m.,

Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2:00 p.m., connecting

at Palmer with trains to and from Boston,

Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains

will run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving

Amherst at 4:00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season

to connect with evening trains from Boston, New

Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6:15

a.m., Stage accomodation at Belchertown for En-

field, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for

Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sun-

doland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.

Amherst, April 9, 1869.

To Painter, House Builders,

And Consumers of WHITE LEAD & COLORS:

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROTHERS, of Philadelphia,

continue to manufacture White Lead and Col-

ors of the same reliable qualities manufac-

tured by their predecessors, Messrs. Lewis

& Co. The White Lead is of the same su-

perior quality that has always distinguished

their Lead, and for whiteness and durability

is unsurpassed by any Lead of any manufac-

turer.

Particular attention is called to the fact

that the Messrs. John T. Lewis & Brothers' Lead

is put up full weight, and every keg contains

the quantity marked upon it, and not as is

the custom generally, of charging for weight of

kegs as well as lead.

Their Colors—Green, Yellow, Blue, Red, &c.—can be depended upon, not only

as regards their brilliancy and fastness of color,

but for their uniformity—the same to-day, yester-

day and to-morrow.

For sale by all the principal dealers in Paints

throughout New England, and by

THAYER, BRIGHAM & FIELD.

414-2m

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. CANTILLON, Draper & Tailor.
For Having received my Winter
stock of Goods, which comprise all of the
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,
Which I offer to the public cheaper than can be
made. No machine used in my place of busi-
ness. All my goods are warranted and made in the
latest styles which can be found in any city.

W. S. B. HOPKINS, Attorney and Coun-
sellor at Law, and Life Insurance Agent. Of-
fice in the Bank Building, Ware, Mass.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Of-
fice and residence in Lawrence's
Block, Palmer, Mass.

SAMUEL BLAIR, dealer in Watches,
Clocks, Jewelry, &c. A large assortment of
Gold and Silver Goods kept constantly on hand.
Repairing done at short notice. Palmer, Jan. 2, 1869.

W. F. FRENCH & Co., Dealers in Staple
Groceries, Family Groceries, Flour and Fish,
Crockery and Glass Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c.
No. 10, Main Street, Palmer, Mass.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner,
Sash and Blind work, and all kinds of carpenter
work done to order. Palmer, April 30, 1869.—1f.

E. JONES & Co., Manufacturers of Gilt
and Rosewood Picture Frames. Also, Frames
for Hair Wreaths, which will be delivered at any place
ordered. French Looking Glasses, Picture Glasses, and
Trinets for French Paints, &c. Constantly on hand
and for sale cheap. North Willingham.

W. G. GULF & Co., manufacturers of
Men's, Boys', Youth's and Children's
Calf Brogan Shoes, Main street, Ware, Mass.

F. D. WITT, dealer in
Hardware, Agricultural Im-
plements, Furniture, Paints, Oil,
Glass and Window Glass. Al-
so, Picture Frames of every description furnished to
order. Main street, Ware, Mass.

THE ONLY PREPARATION
Having proofs so strong and direct as to expel the
doubts of all.

FOR Statesmen, Judges, Editors, Physicians of
the oldest schools as well as for the people, for all
unqualified sensations, and diseases of the scalp and
brain; but all who have used it unite in testifying
that it will preserve the hair from being gray, from
falling out as age, as well as restore. Read
the following:

OAK GROVE, S. C., June 24, 1859.
Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir—Your Hair Resto-

restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this
community. I have used it to lay prejudice
aside, and given your Hair Restorative a perfect
test:

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate
to be thrown from my sulky again, and received a
terrible blow; causing a great deal of irritation,
which communicated to the brain and external sur-
face of the head, from the effects of which my hair
was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the
head. From the time I first discovered its dropping,
however, up to the time of its total disappearance,
I employed everything I could think of, being
a professional man myself, and as I thought I
was understanding in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me
to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which
I have every reason to believe, produced a very
happy result. Two months after the first applica-
tion, I had a beautiful head of young hair as I
ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most
cordial thanks. I can now confidently recom-

mend your remedy to all inquirers; more-
over, I shall use my influence, which I flatter my-
self is, not a little. You can publish this if
you think proper. Yrs. respectfully,
J. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian,
Phillips, Va., Dec. 12, 1858.
Dear Sir: I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to state
to you the following circumstances, which have led me to
place (a lawyer) has been bald ever since his early
youth, so much so that he was compelled to
wear a wig. He was induced to use the bottle of
your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very
much, and after using some two or three bottles
his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now
has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's
name is Bradford, and he is very well known in
this community. Many persons can testify
to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at
the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great
deal of your Hair Restorative in this and adjoining
counties if you have the opportunity.

Yours, &c.,
THOMPSON SURGON.

Dr. Wood: Dear Sir: Permit me to express the
obligations I am under for the entire restoration
of my hair to its original color. About the time
of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly
becoming gray, but upon the application of your
"Hair Restorative," it soon recovered its original
hue. I consider your Restorative as a very won-
derful invention, quite efficacious as well as agree-
able.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three
sizes: large, medium and small; the small
holds 3/4 pint, and retails for one dollar per bot-
tle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more
in proportion than the small, retails for \$2 per
bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more
in proportion, and retails for \$3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway
New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
Agents—Wm. Holbrook & Co., G. B. Hitch-
cock, Ware, R. I.; W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and
sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods deal-
ers.

Nov. 25

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

WE wish to call your attention to the follow-
ing GOODS which we are prepared to sell
on the most favorable terms:

Lastings, Serge de Berri's; Finished especially
Black, Brown & Drab Cassimeres, for Congress tops.
Brown, Black and Drab Peltings, for Show Shoes.
Rubber Guss Webbs, of beautiful quality for
Congress Shoes.

Black Guss Webbs, from 3/4 inch to 1 1/2 inch
new styles.
Galloons, Blacks and Colors, 1/4, 1/2, and 3/4 inch
widths.

Shoe Ducks; Congress and Linen Canvases.
Shoe Ribbons, Rosettes and Sandal Webs.
Eyelets, Cords, Shoe Laces and Springs, all sizes
and loss. Shoe Buttons, of all descriptions.

ELIXIR MACIE'S, Druggists, 114 Broadway, New York.
Golden Flag Stamp of every description, required in the
manufacture of Boots, Brogans, Shoes and Congress work,
and all other articles of the well known "Golden Flag"
brand. Orange, Yellow and W. Brown, in hanks, balls and
spools, for sewing, clothing, stitching and binding straps
and counters, top stitching, and under threads; also,
and Island Hank cotton, black, colored, unbleached and
white; Spool thread, and sewing cotton all descriptions
in our stock everything in linen and cotton threads re-
quired in their work, and the goods much superior to
any other brand. J. H. DIX, 53 Milk street, Boston.

JOSEPH DIX,
ELIAS C. CHAPIN.

Dorchester Insurance Companies!

DORCHESTER Fire Ins. Co. Cash Capital
paid in and securely invested. Insures Mer-
chant's Risks, Buildings, Merchandise and Per-
sonal property generally.

Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Insures
Dwellings, Churches, Stores, and other first class
buildings. Also, Household Furniture and Farm
property. No. 10, Main Street, Palmer, Mass.

Wm. F. Temple, Sec'y. ASAPH CHURCHILL, Pr.
CHARLES A. WOOD, General Agent.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Boston: C. A. Lawrence & Co., Dana, Farrar &
Hyde, Peters, Chase & Co., Martin L. Bradford &
Barker & Phelps, Wm. Bohler, Bro. Charles L.
son, Esq. Doane & Co., Alpha House, Bro. Daniel
Denny, Walter Baker & Co., Henry J. Gardner.

Losses honorably adjusted and promptly paid.
Stock Co.—\$140 policies—amt. at risk, \$3,499,997.02
Capital, \$250,000
Cash surplus, \$1,254,941.71
Oct 15-17

C. S. LANE, Agt.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated A. D. 1810.
Authorized Capital \$1,000,000
Capital Paid in \$300,000
Surplus 300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859:
Cash on hand and in Bank \$143,455.22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit \$1,827,000
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value) 73,147.66
Bills Receivable, amply secured 230,413.00
2,403 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford 197,759.00
710 " " Boston 74,629.00
100 shares Bank of the State of Missouri 1000.00
State and City Bonds 6 per cent. 74,242.00
Rail Road Stocks 10,250.00
United States Treasury Notes 14,055.00
\$807,769.86

DIRECTORS.
H. Huntington, Charles Boswell, John Allyn,
Albert Day, Henry Kenney, John P. Brace,
James Goodwin, Calvin Day, Charles J. Russell,
Timothy C. Allen, Samuel H. Huntington, Pres-
C. C. Lyman, Asst. Sec'y. W. N. Bowers, Asst'y.
This old and reliable Company, established for
nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to insure
against Loss or Damage by Fire, in all kinds of
Buildings, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise,
Furniture, Manufactories, and most other kinds of
property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm
Property,

NUMBER 50.

ave | good for pay—you ought to be good
nothing."

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

Around the House.

The season has come when everybody who lives in a house, cottage or cabin should "lick up" around his premises, that the home to which he retires when the business of the day is finished should be as inviting and pleasant as possible. It costs very little time, and less money, to add many pleasant features to the homes we live in. It is not your large, costly dwellings, with pillared fronts and blinded windows, that are most attractive. If neatness and taste around one of these are wanting the colossal dimensions and labored architecture are bereft of their charms. The laborer's rustic cot, with its moss covered roof, its weather-beaten sides, if it only exhibits the hand of taste in its surroundings—in the honeysuckle twining around the window, the bed of flowers in the garden, the green, grassy door-yard, with lilacs and tulips blooming in the corners, or the Sweet Williams and Bouncing Bets exhaling their perfume at the door ways, is more attractive, more home-like than one of these.

The traveler along the road never fails to fashion his opinion of the inmates of a dwelling by the looks of things around the house. His eyes dwell with pleasure on the tidy appearance of a door-yard and the cultivated flower bed, no matter how low the cottage roof or how brown its unpainted sides. On the other hand he does not fail to express his disgust at the slovenly appearance which prevails around some costly mansion. There are no roses blossoming under the windows nor shrubs or trees in the door-yard, no flower beds in the garden, but instead, there are pigs rooting at the front door, a wash tub is on the steps, an old cart or dilapidated wagon is standing in the yard, and decaying logs, boxes, and rubbish are scattered here and there in front and behind the residence. The wayfarer does not hesitate to designate the humble dwelling of the poor laborer, as a home of comfort, which he would choose instead of the great white house with its appearances of sloth and negligence. There is no apology for neglect of this sort. No home is so humble that it cannot be surrounded with pleasant features and be made a home to which one may go with feelings of happiness. It costs nothing to remove every unsightly object lying around the house—to rake the grass—to plant flowers in the garden—to train a rosebush or morning glory over the window—to rear a rustic arbor for a vine—in fine, to do a hundred little things which will add beauty and comfort to the place we call home. Flowers in the door-yard, flowers in the garden, flowers at the window, indicate a home of love and happiness. Nobody can be cross and ugly where flowers bloom and shed their fragrance on the air—no housewife can scold and fret at her husband or the children where roses and Sweet Williams reflect their smiles of loveliness in her countenance; no husband can be crabbed and have the blues where tulips (two lips) and Bouncing Bets greet him with their sweetness at morning, noon and night; no children can grow up dirty, untidy and unfit to be kissed a dozen times a day where there are flowers to sweeten their tempers and inspire them with a love of the beautiful. Plant flowers, then, around your dwelling, reader, so that it may become a little paradise to you and your family—where every summer breeze will wait to your senses a healthful fragrance; where the rising sun will be greeted with opening buds, where morning dew drops will glisten like jewels on expanding petals; where the industrious bee will come to collect its honied sweets, and the humming-bird, with its golden wings, hover around for its daily food. God has given us flowers to make beautiful our pathway through life, to adorn our homes, to sweeten our cares. Let them be used for this purpose and the world will be full of beauty and happiness.

"Tis a lovely thought to mark the hours
As they float in light away,
By the opening and the folding flowers
That laugh to the summer's day.
Oh! let us live, so that flower by flower,
Shooting in turn, may leave
A lingering smile for the sunset hour,
A charm for the shaded eve."

CHILD EATEN BY RATS.—On Saturday night a young woman in the New York Bellevue Hospital was delivered of a child, and, before morning a drove of rats entered the bed and ate off the child's nose, its upper lip, toes and half of one foot. The mother was so weak that she could offer no resistance to the rats. The child was dead when found, but the doctors thought it was born alive. There seems to have been gross negligence in leaving a woman alone to suffer in that way.

PUZZLE FIGHT.—Last Tuesday morning a prize fight occurred on an island in New York harbor, between Ed. Wilson and Harry Gribbins. The fight lasted an hour, occupying fifty-nine rounds. The parties had their fun for nothing, for the judges decided it to be a drawn game.

BULLFIGHTING A KING.—The pope of Rome has issued a bull excommunicating the King of Sardinia for conspiring against his holiness to deprive him of his temporal power. The old fool really believes that he can shut the King out of heaven by his bull.

SHOT DEAD.—The United States Marshal, Arms, was shot dead at Topeka, Kansas, on Saturday, by a man named Ritchie, whom he was attempting to arrest on an old charge of robbing the post office.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON A CHILD.—A man named Paul McDermott was arrested in Brooklyn on Saturday last, charged with violating the person of a little girl only 7 years of age, the daughter of Mr. Charles Brennan.

DEATH OF A USEFUL MAN.—Mr. Sylvester Judd died at Northampton on Tuesday, the 17th, at the age of 72. Many years ago he was editor of the Hampshire Gazette, and at the time of his death was writing a history of Hadley. He has always been a valuable member of society.

The President Makers at Charleston.

The National Democratic Convention met at Charleston on Monday last. The first day was spent in quarrelling over double delegations. On Tuesday a committee of the Convention agreed upon Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, as President of the Convention. On Wednesday the question as to delegates was decided—the Fernando Wood delegation from New York thrown out, but allowed "honorable" seats in the Convention. Wood declared that would be the last Democratic Convention unless he was admitted. Douglas took rises, some of the Southern delegates threaten to secede if he should be nominated. The platform question was up, the Northern delegates desiring to adopt the Cincinnati platform, but the Southern members asking for a new one which would embrace the Dred Scott decision and all the new pro-slavery doctrines. We have the proceedings up to Thursday night, at which time the convention seemed to be at a dead lock. The delegates from Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina threaten to bolt if the Cincinnati platform should be adopted or Douglas nominated. Douglas advises his friends that he is willing to have the Dred Scott decision affixed to the platform, but will accept no other additions. Everything promises a general row in the Democratic ranks. The Massachusetts delegation is also divided, Gen. Whitney leading a formidable front against Douglas, while Butler is reported to be for him. Much bitterness exists among the delegates from Massachusetts. Douglas claims 209 votes, enough to nominate him. The platform was probably presented yesterday, and a vote may be reached to-day. It would not be strange if the convention held out till the middle of next week. Douglas is ahead in the race at present.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—The Commissioners appointed to stop the cattle disease in Brookfield and other towns held a consultation with the Governor and a number of scientific men at Boston on Wednesday. It is proposed to take measures to raise a guarantee subscription of one hundred thousand dollars, to enable the commissioners to proceed and extirpate the disease. If the Legislature will not pay the damages, then the loss will be apportioned among the subscribers. Probably one fifth of the sum named will answer every purpose, and there is not the slightest doubt but that the next General Court will cheerfully assume the cost whatever it may be. Efforts will immediately be made to ascertain if this course is acceptable and likely to be approved, and if not, the farmers must consent to the destruction of the necessary cattle, and look to the Legislature of 1861 for remuneration.

AT BOSTON.—The district within a radius of about three miles in the town of North Brookfield, and to the farm of Mr. Cheeney in Belmont. In North Brookfield the number of cattle diseased and exposed is about 400—three hundred at least have the disease in a mild or severe form. The commissioners have expended about \$4000 in killing cattle, but finding that the appropriation of \$10,000 would soon be exhausted without stopping the plague, the method above stated will be resorted to. The disease is contagious and has been carried from one herd to another in the clothes of persons visiting the diseased stock. This disease is one of the scourges of Europe; a million cattle die annually of it there, worth at the least calculation \$25,000,000; and should it obtain full headway here, the cost to this State would be many thousands of dollars annually. It appeared in England in 1841, but the energy of the race inhabiting that island keeps it in check there. In Ireland it is more prevalent. On the continent it is epidemic and cannot be exterminated. Here, as yet, happily, it is not so, and prompt measures now, with the enactment of the required quarantine laws hereafter, may rid this country of the dangers which attend the appearance of this plague among us.

BARBAROUS AFFAIR.—A most revolting case of human butchery occurred at Carondelet, near Rochester, on Friday night last. A Mrs. Dunson, whose husband is a laborer, being in a critical condition, a young man named Holloway was sent to the city for a physician. Holloway, knowing no particular one, called upon a German named Hanek, who had a doctor's sign hanging at his door. Hanek and another miscreant named Forrest were required to the house and commenced operations, which in their details are too revolting to publish. Suffice it to say that such was the barbarity used as nearly to deprive Mrs. Dunson of her life. Hanek, finding much difficulty, procured a rope, and, placing it about the child's neck, he and Forrest pulled upon it so hard as to sever the head from the body, and leaving the woman still undelivered. He then tied the rope to one of its arms, and thus finished the operation. The affair caused great excitement in the neighborhood, and the Coroner, upon the investigation, committed Hanek and his accomplice to jail upon the charge of murder.

A CHURCH BURNED.—Within the space of a few days four churches and an academy were burned in Lincoln county, Tennessee. A half-witted individual by the name of John Ruddy, on being arrested on suspicion of having set fire to one of them, confessed that he had burned them all. He said that it was his intention to burn every church in the county which was over ten years old, as he considered that by that time they were pretty well worn out. He had abetted himself six months for the completion of this laudable enterprise. The arrangement, however, has been interfered with, and the authorities have allotted him a somewhat longer period in jail.

STRANGE METAMORPHOSIS.—The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer states that a child in that vicinity, who had twice been severely bitten by a dog, although heretofore active and intelligent, has become idiotic, and has fallen into the gross habits and actions of a dog, much to the distress of the parents and the astonishment of those who are acquainted with the case, and are, of course, unable to account for it.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A STABLE STRUCK YOUNG LADY.—A young girl, the daughter of a lawyer in Toledo, Ohio, being struck with a long-iron to become an actress, ran away from home and went to Detroit. Applying to as many theatrical managers as she could find, she received the same answer from all—a negative. She then disappeared, and had not been found at last accounts.

Small Paragraphs.

Astronomers have come to the conclusion that the dark spots upon the moon are large forests, and this opinion dispels another opinion that the moon is a barren waste without even a man in it.

—That philosopher, Horace Greeley, and a man named Owen, are discussing the subject of divorce, Horace contending that married folks should stick together, while Owen argues that they shouldn't so stick any longer than they can agree to. Meanwhile people are getting stuck together and divorced as usual, without heeding the discussion.

—The Prince of Wales, on his visit to this country, will be attended by nine gentlemen of honor and one of the Queen's Secretaries of State, who will probably be the Duke of Newcastle.

—The lowest bids for the construction of Mr. Bercher's new church in Brooklyn, foot up \$148,470; add \$50,000 for "shrinkage" and the expense is stated.

—There are now in the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown 512 convicts, a larger number than it ever before contained.

—The Worcester Transcript asks, "Are we worse than our fathers?" That depends on how bad our fathers were. In some cases we think the old gentlemen were worse than their children are.

—A Berkshire paper has a good deal to say about the valuation committee which is to "set" during the recess of the legislature. We have no doubt the committee will "set" long enough to hatch something that will peep in our pockets.

—Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, who was laid astray by one of the numerous frail women of Boston, has been forgiven by his church in Bangor, Me., who now declare him entitled to all the privileges of a member in good and regular standing.

—Here is truth in a nutshell by an old poet—

"Who breathes, must suffer, and who thinks must mourn,
And he alone is blessed who never was born."

—A young clerk in New York carried a pistol in his pocket, and in going home one day leaped across a gutter, when his pistol fell out of his pocket, and, striking upon the sidewalk, exploded, the ball of which entered Letitia Kneec's hand as she was walking past. There is no greater proof of cowardice than carrying deadly weapons.

—An eclipse of the sun will take place next July, which will be total in the vicinity of Labrador.

—A New York court has decided that a minister may be dunned when he is preaching.

—The people of Lexington, on Thursday, last week, celebrated the anniversary of the first Presidential election. The arrangements were not on a large scale. Gov. Banks delivered an address in the evening.

A DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—A tornado passed over Corvallis, Ill., on Monday evening, unroofing and blowing down houses, barns, trees and fences. The roof of the Lutheran church was blown some distance, and the walls much injured. The roof of a dwelling was carried nearly a mile and a half through the air; children were picked up and carried a considerable distance by the wind; cattle were killed in every direction; one man, named Lowe, was killed by lightning, and many persons were wounded. The destruction of property was very great. A similar storm occurred in Louisiana and Missouri on the same evening, doing much damage to property and injuring several people.

EMIGRATION.—The spring emigration from the Old World to the New, and from the Atlantic States to the Pacific coast has commenced. Last Saturday over one thousand passengers sailed from New York on the steamer North Star, for California. An exchange says—

While our own people are thus rushing towards the setting sun, the Irish have begun another exodus from Ireland, and are leaving for America in large numbers. It has been thought that another great movement of these people would not take place until another generation came upon the stage, so large was the decrease in population which followed the famine of 1845-6.

MYSTERY AT HOLYOKE.—Last Sunday night four men heard a female scream and also heard a splashing in the water in the upper canal at Holyoke. The next morning Rosanna McCormick, a Scotch girl about 15 years of age, and an operative in the mill, was missing, and near evening her body was hooked out of the canal. Two fellows named Robert Hann and Robert Moodie have been arrested and committed to jail on a charge of murdering the girl. She has no friends but a sister in this country. This is not the first of the many Scotch girls imported into Holyoke, who has come to a melancholy end.

SIX CHILDREN BURNED.—On the night of April 2, the house of Mrs. Regan, in Richmond county, Wisconsin, while she was absent at a neighbor's, was burned to the ground, and six children perished in the flames. The largest was 11 years of age. Mrs. R. lost her husband about three months ago.

A FRUIT YEAR.—The buds on the trees indicate an abundance of fruit this year, and nothing can make the crop surer than cold weather in April and the fore part of May. It is the early warm weather and cold storms in May that ruin fruit in New England.

FIVE CHILDREN IN TWENTY MONTHS.—A negro woman on the plantation of a gentleman near Columbus, Ga., has in the last twenty months given birth to five full-sized and healthy children—two at one, and three at another birth—all alive and doing well.

COURT COSTUME.—The court dress of an American in England is now simply the ordinary dress of an American citizen, with the addition of a plain dress sword. A courting dress is the same, minus the sword.

THE COAL FIELDS.—It is estimated that the coal fields of North America are capable of supplying the world with fuel for ten thousand years. By that time the cleared forests will be grown up again.

A QUEEN ROSE PLUCKED IN EARLY BLOOM.—A THORN SEAR THE ROSE.—A beautiful young Southern belle, wearing the appropriate name, Queen Rose, was, till Tuesday afternoon, an inmate of a fashionable boarding school in Philadelphia. A medical student, one of those who did not sacrifice the Quakers for the sake of the Union, and return to his plantation, saw the rose and at once made her his queen. She accepted his homage, in spite of the heartless common sense of a guardian, who thought of house rent, the butcher, and many other things, and on Tuesday the twain were made one in the bonds of marriage. The young lady was soon missed; a detective was despatched by the unromantic guardian to search for her; he found her but was too late. The guardian then took the youthful wife home, and gave the husband into the care of the law, though what the law can do, except return him his wife, cannot be stated without some acquaintance with the code of Pennsylvania. Age of parties: she, 15 years; he 22. P. S.—The Queen Rose has got out of the hands of her guardian, by the aid of the *habeas corpus*, and is now restored to the man of physio, to make his couch a bed of roses.

ESCAPE OF A FEMALE CAPTIVE FROM INDIANS.—The St. Louis Republican brings intelligence of the arrival of Mrs. John Page at Tucson, on the 1st inst. She was taken by the Apaches about the middle of March, and carried off by them. The next day her friends were discovered at a distance in close pursuit, and she refusing to proceed further with her captors, several of them pierced her with their lances and left her for dead. Her friends were at too great a distance to note particularly what had taken place and gave up pursuit. She revived, and supported life by eating roots which she dug, while she dragged herself along to the pinery, from which she was abducted.

ADVENTURE OF A LITTLE GIRL.—A business firm in Utah, last week, in improving the front of their store, put in a couple of plate-glass windows, valued at \$100 each. A little girl, after making some purchases, hastily started to leave the store, and, mistaking one of the windows for an outlet, rushed against it, shivering the glass into innumerable fragments. In her fright she ran away, but soon returned to beg of the merchants not to harm her. She was pleasantly assured that no harm should be done her for the accident when her little heart appeared to overflow with gratitude.

THE BANK ROSE returned to New Bedford on Thursday last week having met with a sad accident on the voyage. While off Staten Island the bark fell in with whales. The mate lowered and took one, and got him along side the ship. Capt. Almy then lowered and got his boat stove. The second mate went to his assistance, and all got into his boat, when a whale came up and stove the boat and all perished. Mrs. Almy and her daughter returned to New Bedford in the ship where the sad news caused much excitement.

OFFICIAL VOTE.—The official vote of Connecticut is declared as follows:—Buckingham (Rep.) 44,458; Seymour (Dem.) 43,910; waterbury 10. The whole vote is 88,355, which is 9,599 larger than last year and 1,060 larger than in the Presidential election of '56. Gov. Buckingham's plurality is 541, and his associates on the ticket are about the same. The vote for the Secretary of State, owing to his old-fashioned politics, runs down to a majority of only 135.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A collision occurred on Monday, on the New Haven and Hartford railroad, near Jefferson Barracks, between a construction train and a special train conveying the St. Louis board of health to quarantine. Dr. Klier, clerk of the board, John Simons, treasurer of the railroad, Geo. Pitelker, brakeman, and a boy named James Murray, were killed.

WINTER IN THE LAP OF MAY.—On the 9th inst., Mr. David Brunley, Sen., of Greensville, Tenn., was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Davis, living somewhere in the same vicinity. The bridegroom was 73 years of age and the blushing bride 15. It would be safe to bet that Mr. David Brunley Sen., is worth a good sun in the bank.

A ROAD DISAPPEARS.—A piece of new road in Concord, Mass., which has been in use a-hout five years, suddenly disappeared on Tuesday forenoon. It was laid out across a swamp and was some six to seven rods in extent. A man and one-horse team were at work on it at the time, and had a narrow escape.

A CHATTEL DISCOVERED.—A negro was put in a box at Nashville last week and shipped for Cincinnati, the intent of the parties being to make him free. On the arrival of the train at Seymour, Ohio, careless handling started off a part of the cover and disclosed the fugitive, who was sent back to bondage.

ATTEMPTED ELOPEMENT.—A young girl in North Adams, Mass., endeavored to elope from that place, a few nights since, with a member of Allen's dramatic company. She appropriated her mother's silk dress for the tour, and had got to the cars, when her intended flight was discovered and prevented.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A man calling himself Judge Underwood, has been traveling through the West, collecting money in the name of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. It has been discovered that he has collected \$2,700 in the State of Missouri alone, and large sums in Indiana. He is an impostor.

SAVING THE FALLEN.—There is a noble organization now in session in Philadelphia, who under the name of Rosine Association, have, during twelve years of their existence, rescued and restored to their friends 684 of their own sex. This has all been accomplished unostentatiously and as a labor of love.

ABANDONED FEMALES IN NEW YORK.—The New York police made a descent on the abandoned women who make a nightly practice of promenade Broadway a few nights since, and arrested thirty of them. One poor creature said she had not tasted food for three days.

THE CENSUS OF 1860.—The work of taking the census will commence on the 1st of June and the whole American people should feel a laudable pride in promoting it, by prompt and correct answers to the various questions the deputy marshals will propound.

REMOVAL OF INMATES.—A well known broker on State street, Boston, was conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum, at South Boston recently in an insane condition, induced, as it is believed by the ravings of a noted revivalist.

MR. GEORGE B. UPTON. of Boston declines the office of State Director of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, to which he was elected by the Legislature on the last day of the recent session.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES AT CHARLESTON.—Hon. John L. Robinson, delegate-at-large and Chairman of the Vermont delegation, died very suddenly Wednesday morning at the Mills House in Charleston.

IN READING, PA. is an old lady, 103 years of age, who mends all the clothes of her son and his family. She thinks that "it's never too late to mend."

PALMER AND VICINITY.

The slips in the Baptist church will be let at auction next Monday evening.

STATE ALMSHOUSE.—Number of inmates at present time 514,—men 63, women 88, boys 230, girls 133.

INSANE.—Betsey Grancy, who was recently sent to jail from this town for selling liquor, has been pardoned out, it appearing that she was insane. She is now in the Northampton insane asylum.

A NEW SHOP.—G. M. Stacy has opened a stove and tin shop in Waite's block, south of the railroad bridge. Mr. Stacy was formerly in the stove business here and is well known to our citizens.

FIT APPOINTMENT.—Luther B. Bliss of Wilbraham has been appointed assistant U. S. Marshall, to assist in taking the United States census for 1860 in the towns of Wilbraham, Longmeadow, and Springfield.

NEW GOODS.—Cross and Co. have a new arrival of Spring goods this week. They intend to keep everything that is wanted in the dry goods line and sell cheap. See their advertisements.

HOME AGAIN.—Calvin Torrey, with his family arrived here from St. Joseph, Mo., on Thursday. He went out there about a year since. We understand that he is to have a \$1500 berth under Gen. Whitney in the custom house.

ACCIDENTS.—Last Sabbath James Hawks of this village, while driving a fractious horse, was thrown from the wagon and hurt upon the head. The same day, while Mr. Green of Monson was driving through this village, the forward axle became detached from the body, and the horse ran. He succeeded, however, in stopping him before anything serious occurred.

THE TIER ENGINE COMPANY will hold a meeting at the Nassawanno House next Monday evening, at which it is proposed to disband. The company has been in existence about a year, and has been under good discipline, but for the want of hose and an engine house, which ought to be provided by our citizens, the company must break up. It is a shame that such a state of things exist. The owners of property which is hourly exposed to fire, should do something towards sustaining the company, and prevent, if possible, its dissolution.

SETTING OUT TREES.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook has completed the line of trees on both sides of the road in front of his premises on Main street, and Blanchard & Converse have set out a row of elms in front of the Nassawanno House. The line of trees is now complete from one end of the village to the other with the exception of a few rods in front of the Palmer House, and a vacant cellar, belonging to Elihu Converse. We trust the vacant spot will be filled, so that in a few years the traveller will make a note of Palmer for its beautiful shade trees and its many pleasant places.

POLICE.—Jerome Burlingame was on Monday sentenced by Justice Collins to pay a fine of \$10 and suffer 30 days imprisonment on a charge of stealing a watch from Harrison Calkins of Wilbraham. He appealed from this decision. On Thursday Wm. Sweeney of South Wilbraham, having drank freely of Palmer rum, was taken before the above justice who fined him \$4 and costs, and in default of payment sent him to jail. The South Wilbraham people shouldn't drink Palmer rum. We haven't any to spare.

ANOTHER LOT OF CHILDREN.—Sixty children were transferred from the Bridgewater almshouse to the one at this place on Wednesday. The Bridgewater institution gives up its schools, and all children sent there who are large enough to attend school will be transferred to Monson. This is one step towards classification of State paupers suggested and brought about by the bill which was defeated in the House at the last legislature. By and by the almshouse at Tewksbury will come under the same arrangement, and then our pauper system will be greatly improved.

A FEAT IN DENTISTRY.—Last Saturday, Rinaldo Goff, a young lad of this village, while waiting for the cars at the depot, dropped the reins of the horse he was driving, and while reaching over the dash board to pick them up, the horse kicked him in the mouth, knocking out all his upper teeth except a few double ones. The blow knocked the boy over into the wagon and rendered him senseless for an hour. The horse ran from the depot into the delivery barn where he is kept, the boy falling from the wagon in the passage, but escaping further injury. It was a feat (feat) in dentistry not frequently performed.

DISTRICT MEETING.—The adjourned school meeting in this district on Monday evening did not forward the school house enterprise much. A doubt arose as to whether a part of the district did not really belong to another district in accordance with the report of a committee chosen three years since to re-district the town. That committee made two districts out of the Depot, Mason and Burley districts, and the plan was adopted by the town. Subsequently a new meeting was called and the vote reconsidered. The question is as to the legality of the vote by which the old plan of the districts is retained. A committee was chosen to take counsel in the matter and report at a future meeting.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM.—The "King House," which was vacated a short time since, is not to be a private mansion as was expected, but the new purchaser has obtained an approbation from the selectmen and is soon to open a hotel. Mr. Jilson, also, who is a worthy citizen, is in for a hotel. He has presented his case before the County Commissioners, so we are likely to have several hotels, if not more. The commissioners will be here on the 15th of May to make alterations in the highway, when they will judge of the merits of the several houses by actual trial.

MONSON.—Mr. Editor:—On the eve of Wednesday, 25th inst., the Lincolnton society passed a resolution cordially inviting the mem-

bers of the Philo to unite with them and enjoy all the privileges of regular members, and chose a committee to confer with the Philos upon the subject. As the "bone of contention" is removed it is thought their efforts will prove successful in restoring the wayward child to the bosom of the "Alma Mater." This movement being in accordance with the will of the powers that be, it is hoped the union will, by raising the tone of the society, exert a healthful influence on the Academy, and restore it to its pristine glory.

SCANDAL AND CRIME!—A CHORISTER AND PROFESSED CHRISTIAN COMMITS ADULTERY WITH A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY!—THE SECRET COMES OUT AND THE CHORISTER SUDDELY DEPARTS!—Last Saturday morning the quiet village of Staffordville was thrown into great excitement by the discovery that an overseer in the Hope Mill, a married man, had committed the crime of adultery with a respectable young lady of that village. Opportunity had offered itself by an intimacy that had grown up between the parties while the overseer had officiated as Sabbath school teacher, chorister in the church, and various christian enterprises. He was getting up a series of concerts to come off shortly when his villainy was discovered. A warrant was issued for his arrest on Monday, but before Sheriff Winter could serve it, he got wind of what was going on and left, escaping into Massachusetts. The name of the man is C. H. Stebbins. The young lady's name we withhold, as she is more to be pitied than blamed. It is a little singular that most of such crimes are committed by wolves in sheep's clothing—by those who make great pretensions to christianity, and effect their purpose when it is little suspected.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.—The Charleston Court confirms the reported decision of Judge Magrath, of the United States Circuit Court, nullifying the laws against the slave trade. The Court briefly states the decision of the Judge thus:—

"He denies that importing Africans into this country, who were not free in Africa, is an offence against this act, and punishable as piracy. The act contemplates the seizure and importation of persons who are free. Now, as the United States, in a prosecution, can never prove this of any Africans brought from Africa, the presumption being the contrary, the act is pretty much a dead letter."

POLITICAL.—The Chicagope Journal expends a column of words to ease somebody's disappointment over the selection of Hon. Geo. Ashmun as delegate to the Chicago Convention, instead of Mr. Wells of Chicagope. The burden of complaint is that Mr. Ashmun was once a whig congressman, which fact seems to be taken as evidence that he cannot now be a good republican. If all republicans were to be examined in this manner, there would soon be nothing left of the party.

A GOOD WORK ON NATURAL HISTORY.—"Cassell's Popular Natural History," is the title of a work just commenced in New York, three numbers of which are on our table. It is profusely illustrated with excellent engravings, making an entertaining work for every family. It is published twice a month, at 15 cents per number, and will make a valuable volume. Published by Cassell, Petter & Galpin, New York, who also publish "Cassell's Illustrated Bible," in numbers at 15 cents each.

THE GOVERNOR'S AIDS.—Gov. Banks has decapitated three of his aids—Smith, Clapp and Parker. The offense was oratorical participation in a dinner of sympathy with the superseded Adjutant-General. The vacancies thus created have been filled by the appointment of Col. Newell A. Thompson of Boston, Major Horace Binney Sargent of Dorchester, and Major Elijah B. Stoddard of Worcester.

SENTENCE OF A WIFE MURDERER.—Frank Wright, who was last winter arrested for the horrible murder of his wife, at Haverhill, N. H., was arraigned at the recent term of the court at that place. He pleaded guilty of "murder in the second degree," and was sentenced to thirty days solitary confinement, and thirty years imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison.

A PRIZE FIGHTER UNDER ARREST.—Hennan, the "Benicia Boy," has been arrested by the London police, to prevent the great prize fight which was to have taken place on the 16th. He gave bonds in the sum of £50, to keep the peace. It is thought that the fight will take place nevertheless.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.—A number of the leading Republicans, in the several States have invited Governor Banks to a public dinner. The Massachusetts delegates to the Chicago Convention, have a meeting, at the Parker House, in Boston to day for Consultation. Mem. Seward goes down. Banks comes up.

MISFORTUNE CAUSED BY A NEEDLE.—David Wade, of North Easton, 68 years of age, a cripple from his youth, died very suddenly in his chair on Friday afternoon as he was about to eat his supper. When a young child he swallowed a needle which worked its way out through his back, but injuring his spine so that he was permanently disabled.

OUTRAGE UPON A YOUNG GIRL.—Tuesday forenoon a man named John McLane committed an outrage upon Eliza Hathaway, 14 years of age, whose parents reside in Freetown. She was walking home from New Bedford, along the track, and he followed and overtook her on the way. He immediately left the neighborhood, but was traced to Valley Falls, R. I., where he was arrested and taken back to New Bedford.

SPEEDY EXECUTION OF JUSTICE AT PIKE'S PEAK.—At Auraria, on the 12th ult., Moses Young and Wm. West had a quarrel about a title held by West as security for a debt of \$125, due from Young. Without coming to any settlement, Young left the house, procured a gun, returned and shot West dead. He was arrested the next day, the 13th, tried and sentenced to be hung on the 14th, and hung on the 16th.

MEAT'S DRINK WITH A NEGRO.—Capt. J. Riley Jones, of Memphis Tenn., who commands the Gen. Pike steamer, was recently insulted in Louisiana, by two scamps of policemen, because he drank with his servant, a negro. Capt. Jones has published a spirited account of the affair, denouncing the conduct of the rascals.

